

THE MONTHLY EPITOME,

For JUNE 1797.

XCV. *A Plan for the Conduct of Female Education in Boarding Schools.* By ERASMUS DARWIN, M. D. F. R. S. Author of *Zoonomia*, and of the *Botanic Garden*. 4to. pp. 127. 5s. *Drewry, Derby; Johnson, London.*

THE WORK

WAS originally written for the use of the Miss Parkers' Boarding School, at Ashborne, and having been found to succeed in the objects of its several recommendations, has been in consequence published, stamped with the approbation, and improved by the suggestions of "many of the ingenious of both sexes." It is divided into forty sections, the general heads of which comprise observations, &c. on the Female Character—Of Music and Dancing—Reading—Writing—Grammar—Languages—Physiognomy—Arithmetic—Card-playing—Geography—History—Natural History—Rudiments of Taste—Beauty—Grace—Drawing and Embroidery—Perspective—Heathen Mythology—Polite Literature—Novels—Arts and Sciences—Morals—Compassion—Veracity—Prudence—Justice—Chastity—Fortitude—Bashfulness—Temperance—Religion—Address—Conversation—Exercise—Dumb Bells—Air—Bed-rooms—Fire Grates

VOL. I.—No. VI.

—Care of the Shape—Cold Bath—Dress—Ear-rings—Powder—Amusements—Chefs—Punishments—Rewards—Motives—Lisping—Stammering—Squinting—Involuntary Motions—Swelled Fingers, and Kibed Heels—Beds—Rheumatism—Diet—New Milk—Economy—School Education, Uses of—Catalogue of Books—Apology for the Work.

EXTRACTS.

ON CONVERSATION.

"NEXT to the winning manners above described, the art of pleasing in conversation seems to consist in two things; one of them to hear well; and the other to speak well. The perpetual appearance of attention, and the varying expression of the countenance of the hearer to the sentiments or passions of the speaker, is a principal charm in conversation; to be well heard and accurately understood, encourages our companions to proceed with pleasure, whatever may be the topics of their discourse.

"Those, who have been educated at schools, and have learnt the knowledge of physiognomy from their play-fellows in their early years, understand the pleasurable or painful feelings of all with whom they converse, often even before their words are finished; and, by thus immediately conforming the expression of their own features to the sensations of the speaker, become the interesting and animated

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animated companions above described, which is seldom seen in those educated in private families; and which, as before observed, gives a preference to school education.

"To speak agreeably in respect to manner, consists in a voice clear, yet not loud; soft, yet not plaintive; with distinct articulation, and with graceful attitudes rather than with graceful actions; as almost every kind of gesticulation is disagreeable. In respect to the matter it should be such, as coincides with the tastes or pursuits of those, to whom the conversation is addressed. From hence it will appear, that both to hear well, and to speak well, requires an extensive knowledge of things, as well as of the tastes and pursuits of mankind; and must therefore ultimately be the effect of a good education in general, rather than a particular article of it.

"There are, however, faults to be avoided, and cautions to be observed, in the conversation of young ladies; which should be pointed out to them by the governess of a boarding-school. Of these I shall mention first, that whenever the thirst of shining in conversation seizes on the heart, the vanity of the speaker becomes apparent; and we are disgusted with the manner, whatever may be the matter of the discourse.

"Secondly, that it is always childish, and generally ridiculous, when young people boast of their follies, or when they accuse themselves of virtues; neither of which they probably possess in the degree, which they describe. A young lady was heard to say, "I am frightened to death at the sight of a bird." And another, that she was so inconsiderate, as to give her money to the poor naked children, whom she saw in the streets in winter.

"Thirdly, they should be apprised, that there is danger in speaking ill even of a bad person; both because they may have been misinformed, and because they should judge their neighbours with charity. A friend of mine was once asked by a young man how he could distinguish, whether the lady, whom he meant to address, was good tempered; and gave this answer: "When any dubious accusation is brought in conversation against an absent person; if she always inclines to believe the

worst side of the question, she is ill-tempered." There are some nice distinctions on this subject of good-nature, delivered in Lady Pennington's Advice to her Daughters, p. 89, which are worth a young lady's attention.

"Fourthly, that it is dangerous for a young lady to speak very highly in praise even of a deserving man; for if she extols his actions, she will seem to give herself the importance of a judge, and her determinations will sometimes be called in question, and to commend highly the person of a man, is in general estimation inconsistent with the delicacy of the sex at any age.

"Fifthly, young ladies should be advised not to accustom themselves to the use of strong asseverations, or of a kind of petty oaths, such as "upon my honour," in their conversation; nor often to appeal to others for the truth of what they affirm; since all such strong expressions and appeals derogate somewhat from the character of the speaker; as they give an intimation, that she has not been usually believed on her simple assertion.

"Sixthly, laughing vehemently aloud, or tittering with short shrieks, in which some young ladies, who have left school, indulge themselves at cards or other amusements, are reprehensible; as their dignity of character must suffer by appearing too violently agitated at trivial circumstances.

"Seventhly, an uniform adherence to sincerity in conversation is of the first importance; as without it our words are but empty sounds, and can no more interest our companions than the tinkling of a bell. No artificial polish of manners can compensate for the apparent want of this virtue, nor any acquirements of knowledge for the reality of the want of it. Hence though the excess of blame or praise of the actions of others may be imprudent or improper in the conversation of young ladies; as mentioned in the third and fourth articles of this section; yet in these, as in all other kinds of conversation, their opinions should be given with truth, if given at all; but when the characters of others are concerned, they should be delivered with diffidence and modesty.

"Lastly, if at any time any improper discourse should be addressed

to young ladies, which has a tendency to indecency, immorality, or irreligion, they should be taught to express a marked disapprobation both in words and countenance. So great is the power of the softer sex in meliorating the characters of men, that, if such was their uniform behaviour, I doubt not, but that it would much contribute to reform the morals of the age; an event devoutly to be wished, and which would contribute much to their own happiness.

"To these might be added many other observations from the writers on female education, concerning a due respect in conversation to superiors, good temper to equals, and condescension to inferiors. But as young ladies are not expected to speak with the wisdom or precision of philosophers; and as the careless cheerfulness of their conversation, with simplicity of manner, and with the grace, ease, and vivacity natural to youth, supplies it with its principal charms; these should be particularly encouraged, as there are few artificial accomplishments, which could compensate for the loss of them."

P. 63.

ON PUNISHMENTS, REWARDS, AND MOTIVES.

"IT is the custom of many schools to use some kinds of punishments, which either give pain or disgrace to the delinquent, as a fool's cap, or a meal of water gruel. The use of these are seldom if ever necessary in schools for young ladies, and are always attended with disagreeable consequences, as they either diminish the character of honour in the punished persons, sink their spirits, or render them insensible to the opinions of others; or injure their health: inasmuch that at some schools all that can be acquired can scarcely compensate the loss of cheerfulness, and degradation of mind, or bad health, which their punishments produce.

"Thus the sitting in the public school for an hour, in a cap with bells, diminishes the sensibility of a child to the opinions of her companions, and thus gradually destroys one of the greatest motives to good actions, and of the greatest restraints from bad ones. For the same reason, reprimands, and even admonitions, should

be always applied in private, but applause or reward in public.

"A meal of water gruel, given as a punishment instead of a meal of animal food, so frequently had recourse to in some boarding schools, I believe to have laid the foundation of incurable debility. The diseases of debility, as scrophula, bronchocoele, softness of bones, and the consequent distortion of them, are very common among the children of the poor in Derby, which on examination, I believe to be owing to their food consisting chiefly of gruel; or sometimes with milk, which has been twice skimmed, so that it is totally deprived of its most nourishing part; at other times with weak salt broth, but seldom with solid animal food. When broth is weak in respect to the quantity of flesh meat boiled in it, it is the custom of cooks to add much salt to it, to increase the relish, which renders it still more injurious to weak children; as salt contains no nourishment, and by its stimulus increases the action of the system; and by promoting great insensible or sensible perspiration, diminishes the strength of the child more, than the small quantity of meat dissolved in the broth can counterbalance.

"2. How then are refractory children to be governed? certainly by the superiority of the mind of the teacher over that of the pupil. When a famous lady in Italy was put to the torture, and questioned by what force she had governed a prince of the family of Medici, she answered, 'by no force, but by that power which superior minds possess over inferior ones.'

"3. Besides the two circumstances, which so much govern the great world, I mean hope of reward and fear of punishment; in the microcosm of a boarding school blame and praise, if given very sparingly, will be found strong motives to the little pupils to perform their tasks well, and of more efficacy, ten times, than the meal of water gruel, or the disgrace of a cap and bells. Esteem and disgrace are observed by Mr. Locke to be of all others the most powerful incentives to the mind, when once it is brought to regard them: and if once you can communicate to children a love of credit, and an apprehension of shame, you have instilled into them a principle,

ciple, which will constantly act, and incline them to do right, though it is not the true source from whence our actions ought to spring; which should be from our duty to others and to ourselves.—See Essay on Education, sec. 56, &c. where are many other valuable observations on this subject.

“4. Emulation at seeing others excel, if properly managed, is another incitement to industry. But as this is liable to degenerate into envy, it should rather be left to its own operation, than be promoted by pointing out the examples, which should be copied. It is better to say, ‘your task is not done to-day so well as you sometimes do it,’ than to say, ‘your task is not done so well as your sister’s.’ Since in the latter case envy, and its consequence hatred, may succeed; a thing of tenfold worse consequence than the neglect of a thousand tasks.

“5. Though some degree of flattery may be used with success in teaching veracity to very young children, as mentioned in sect. 18. of this work, yet I think it should be used very rarely indeed, and only on very important occasions, lest it should become a necessary motive of action, instead of moral duty; as observed in *Zoonomia*, vol. II. class iii. 2. 1. 8. ‘The debility of the exertion of voluntary efforts prevents the accomplishment of all the great purposes of life. This often originates from a mistaken education; in which pleasure or vanity is made the immediate motive of action, and not future advantage, or what is termed duty. This observation is of great value to those, who attend to the early education of their own children.’

‘I have seen one or two young married ladies of fortune, who perpetually became uneasy, and believed themselves ill, a week after their arrival in the country, and continued so uniformly during their stay; yet on their return to London or to Bath immediately lost all their complaints; and this I observed to happen to them repeatedly. All which I was led to ascribe to their being in their infancy surrounded with menial attendants, who had flattered them into the exertions which they then used. And that in their mature years they be-

‘came torpid for the want of this stimulus, and could not amuse themselves by any voluntary employment, but required ever after to be flattered into activity, or to be amused by others.’

“6. Rewards have been given to children to excite their industry in the performance of particular tasks; these are certainly less eligible motives to action than the fear of disgrace, the love of reputation, and above all, the obligations of duty. Where nevertheless, these are thought proper, the kind of rewards requires some attention; which should consist of books, or maps, or boxes of colours, or needle-cases; but not of money, or of trinkets for ornamental dress, or of a glass of wine. Where money is given as a reward for industry in children, it may seem to them to be the proper motive of their actions instead of reputation or of duty; and may thus induce the vice of avarice or of extravagance. Where a fine cap or gown is given as a reward of diligence, the pride of dress may be produced, and become their great motive of action, instead of the love of reputation, or of duty. And lastly, where a glass of wine is given as a reward for industry, a child is taught to believe wine to be a most valuable acquisition, and a perpetual desire of it, even to intoxication, may be the consequence. I remember a wealthy farmer, who had two drunken sons, though he was a sober man himself, who told me, that he ascribed this great misfortune to his having occasionally given them in their early life a cup of ale as a reward for their exertions. See Locke on Education, sect. 52, &c.

“7. A very accurate observer, who has long had the conduct of schools of various kinds for the instruction of the youth of both sexes, acquaints me, ‘That he has often with extreme surprise observed a child make a greater progress in some one branch of education in three months, than another of similar age, opportunity, capacity, and even apparently of equal application, has been able to effect in three years.’ The same observation has been made by others, but he adds, ‘That this might probably arise from some trivial circumstance, which determined the inclination of the fortunate student; and

“and that it is possible that the means may sometime be discovered of governing these incidents, and thus producing a new era in the art of education!”

“Similar to this, it has often been observed, that the first impressions made on our infant minds by accidental disgust, admiration, or flattery, are the frequent causes of our antipathies or aversions, and continue through life to bias our affections or mislead our judgments. One of my acquaintance can trace the origin of many of his own energies of action from some such remote sources; which justifies the observation of M. Rouffseau, that the seeds of future virtues or vices are oftener sown by the mother than by the tutor.”

XCVI. *Observations on the Structure and Economy of Plants:* to which is added, the Analogy between the Animal and the Vegetable Kingdom. By ROBERT HOOPER, of Pembroke College, Oxford, M. D. F. L. M. S. and Fellow of the Linnean Society. 8vo. pp. 129. 3s. Fletcher, Oxford; Rivingtons, Murray and Higbley, London.

INTRODUCTION.

“THE following Observations are of an elementary nature, and principally intended for those who have not made the subject their particular study. I have therefore selected such useful information, and elementary intelligence, as may enable the reader to view this department of animated nature with pleasure and advantage; and rather than satisfactorily gratify curiosity, have endeavoured to excite it.
“The writers who have described with the greatest accuracy the anatomy and physiology of plants,

“are GREW, MALPIGHI, LINNÆUS, PLENCK, DU HAMEL, HALES, JACQUIN, HEDWIG, INGENHOUSE, WINDENOW, USLER, and others. To the labours of these writers I am greatly indebted, and ingenuously declare, that from them I have extracted many interesting passages.

“At the end is subjoined a general Analogy between the Animal and Vegetable kingdoms. In doing this, I have consulted and benefited by the remarks of the most celebrated writers on the subject; particularly BUFFON and BONNET, to whose extensive and learned observations the reader is recommended for further information.”

OUTLINE OF THE WORK.

Of the structure of plants in general—Of the trunk—root—leaves—flower—Of the vessels and their fluids—elements, principles, external qualities, native place, and use of plants—their natural functions—viz. absorption of nutriment—nutrition—growth or increase—secretion of the humours and transpiration—Of the vital functions, as vitality, respiration, motion of the humours and generation of heat—Of the animal actions in general of the automatic motion, sleep and watching of plants—Of the sexual functions—Mellification of the pistil—Marriage of plants—Fecundation of the seed—Generation of an hybride, and parturition of plants—Age, natural death, and putrefaction of vegetables—Analogy between animals and vegetables, upon principles deduced from parallels between the seed and the egg—the bud and the fœtus—and their respective nutrition, growth, fecundation, death, &c. &c.

EXTRACT.

PARALLEL BETWEEN THE PRODUCTION OF ANIMALS AND VEGETABLES.

CHAP. II.

Of the Seed.

"THE seed, when vivified by the pollen of the male, is capable of producing a plant.

"The seed, thus impregnated, is an organized body, inclosing under various coverings more or less thick, the plant in miniature.

"A glutinous, spongy substance, of a whitish colour, and more or less fluid in consistence, forms the internal structure of the seed. In this substance are found very small vessels, arising from every part, and running in every direction.

"The seed, when put into the earth, by means of its vital principle, swells; the action of the vessels is induced; heat is generated, and it becomes a living plant. The delicate, spongy substance supplies the vessels with a fluid, which is conveyed to the embryo, for its nourishment.

"The plant in this manner begins to be developed, and gradually and insensibly increases in size. The coverings, unable to resist the pressure, give way, and the radicle having penetrated the small orifice or hylum, the shell at length splits in two. The root then pierces into the earth, and absorbs from thence a more copious nourishment. The young plant now begins to rise to the surface of the earth; the leaves unfold themselves, and, strengthened by the nourishment the radicles supply, it pierces through the earth, and advances into the air, supplied with every part in miniature.

Of the Egg.

"The egg, when vivified by the spermatic aura of the male, is capable of producing an animal.

"The egg, thus impregnated, is an organized body, containing under various tunics, thicker or thinner, the animal in miniature.

"A ropy, gelatinous liquid, more or less fluid in consistence, occupies its inside, and small vessels are seen spreading around it in every direction.

"The egg, when warmed by nature or by art, by means of its vital principle, is stimulated to action; the vessels begin to contract and dilate, the animal becomes a living creature, and is supplied with a nutritious fluid from the gelatinous substance it contains.

"The animal thus becomes insensibly and gradually increased in size, the different parts are unfolded, and at length it occupies the whole of the egg, having exhausted its nutritious substance. Nature has by this time furnished it with instruments, by which it breaks the surrounding shell, and in a little time sets itself at liberty. The animal is now produced, enjoys a new life, and has, concealed in miniature, every part it at any future period may expose.

CHAP. III.

Of the Bud.

"The bud lies concealed in the body of the tree, between the barks.

"In the beginning it is extremely small, and covered (in a similar manner to the seed) with the bark of the tree.

"It then sends forth very delicate and small vessels, which inosculate with those of the trunk, and absorb from them the sap, which it conveys to every part for its nourishment.

Of the Fœtus.

"The fœtus lies hid in the body of the animal, within the uterus.

"At first it is extremely minute, and is inclosed in membranes in a similar manner to an egg.

"In a short time it attaches itself to the mother by means of the small vessels of the placenta, which absorb the blood, and convey it to the child for its nourishment.

"When

"When arrived at a certain size within the trunk, it penetrates and protrudes through the bark into the air.

"At its first appearance it pushes the coverings before it, but soon ruptures them.

"The bud then unfolds itself, and in a little time exhibits the perfect plant in miniature; and derives its nourishment from the tree until it be torn or cut off, and placed in the ground.

"When all the necessary parts are developed, and the foetus has acquired a certain bulk, it brings on labour, and an animal is born.

"At the beginning of labour the membranes protrude, but are soon broken.

"The young animal is, at this time, unable to seek for food itself; the mother, therefore, either gives it herself, or procures some for it.

"From what has been said in the two preceding chapters, the PRINCIPLES which follow are deduced.

"I. That the mucilaginous gluten in the cotyledon of the seed, is to the vegetable the same as the gelatinous fluid in the egg is to the animal.

"II. That the vessels of the cotyledon of the seed are for the same purpose as those of the cotyledons and placenta of animals.

"III. That both the seed and egg produce the plant and animal by a development of pre-existing parts.

"IV. That the root is to the plant what the intestines are to the animal.

"V. That the seed is to the vegetable that which the egg is to the animal.

"VI. That the bud of the vegetable is to it what the foetus is to the animal.

"VII. That the bark of a tree is to the bud what the uterus of the animal is to the foetus.

"VIII. That the vessels of the bud which inoculate with the trunk of the tree are to the bud what those of the placenta and cotyledons are to animals.

"IX. That the protrusion of the bud through the barks of the tree is the birth of a plant, and is to the vegetable what labour is to animals."

favour of the work by Sir Brook Boothby, Bart. and Dr. Erasmus Darwin, of Derby; which letter the authoress hopes "will secure her from the charge of temerity in presenting her work to the public, which she does with unfeigned diffidence."

THE BOTANICAL DIALOGUES

Are divided in two parts—the first contains five dialogues, the second six—a very extensive analysis of the whole is given at the commencement of the work, on so large a scale indeed that we lament our inability to give more, consistently with our limits, than an epitome of that again—the very diffuse branches of the subjects treated on in Part the first are grafted on the following fundamental principles of botany—viz.—Explanation of the seven parts of fructification—Dissection of flowers; elucidation of the different kinds of fulera and inflorescence—System of Linnæus explained—The different classes of flowers, and their orders examined.

Part II. treats of the genera of plants—nectaries of ditto—investigation of different genera of one house and two houses, of ferns—Of mosses, flags, and funguses—Of the grasses, their specific distinctions, &c. &c.

THE WORK

Is embellished and explained by eleven copper-plates, the different botan-

XCVII. *Botanical Dialogues* between Hortensia and her four Children, Charles, Harriet, Juliette, and Henry; designed for the Use of Schools. By a LADY. 8vo. pp. 335. boards. 7s. 6d. *Johnson.*

THE ADVERTISEMENT
ANNOUNCES a recommendatory letter, jointly written in

botanical subjects in each of which are made clear to the conception by a page of particular references. A part of the first or introductory dialogue will give a better idea of the value and utility of the work than any farther analytical comments on our part.

EXTRACT.

OF FRUCTIFICATION.

"Charles. Pray, ma'am, explain to us the term *fructification*.

"Horten. Linneus defines it to be a temporary part of vegetables dedicated to germination; that is, all the parts of the blossom, which are intended for the production and preservation of the seed, and which, having brought that to perfection, wither and fall off. All these parts, however, are not essential to the production of perfect seed, as we shall see hereafter, or are all these parts present in every flower. There are seven parts of *fructification*. 1st, the *calyx*; 2d, the *corol*; 3d, the *filamen*; 4th, the *pistil*; 5th, the *pericarp*; 6th, the *seed*; 7th, the *receptacle*. The *calyx* is the termination of the outward bark of a plant; of it there are seven kinds: it generally appears in the form of a green cup; its chief use is to enclose, support, and protect the other parts of the fructification. The first and most common kind of calyx is the Perianth; it is placed immediately under the flower, which is enclosed in it, as in a cup; primroses (*primula*) and roses (*rosa*) have their calyxes of the Perianth kind. 2d, Involucre, which is a calyx, growing at a distance from the flower. Most flowers which have Involucres have also Perianths, as the *primula* genus. These slender leaves, which grow at the base of the numerous flower-stems of this polyanthos, (which is a *primula*) are termed Involucres; the same in meadow dodecatheon, in parsley, apium, and all that tribe of plants which is termed umbelled. The plant called fool's parsley, *æthusa*, by eating of which, mistaking it for garden parsley, some persons have been said to be poisoned, may be distinguished from all other umbelled plants by the Involucres, which belong to the small umbels, and which consist of three long, narrow, pendulous leaves, placed at the bot-

tom of each of them: these are called partial Involucres; that which grows at the base of the whole collection of umbels is termed the general Involucre. 3d, Glume chiefly belongs to grasses, and consists of one, two, three, or more valves; folding over each other like scales, and frequently terminated by a long stiff-pointed prickle, called the Awn, or beard. 4th, Ament is, what is commonly called a catkin; it consists of a great number of chaffy scales, dispersed along a slender thread, or receptacle, and has obtained the name of catkin from its resemblance to a cat's tail. These Aments (we must no longer call them catkins) are composed both of male and female flowers; what Henry calls gossings in spring are the Aments of the willow tree; his green gossings are female Aments, and, when mature, have the appearance of little tufts of wool, which appearance is caused by the downy material that crowns their seeds; his yellow ones are the males, and derive their beautiful yellow colour from the tips of the stamens, which contain a dust ready to fly and to fertilize the seeds of the pistils. This you will better understand presently. The female Aments of the birch (*Bétula*) are beautiful; the tips, we have not yet learnt their scientific name, being of a bright crimson, and the other part of a light green. The female bloom of nut trees is also very pretty, but so minute as generally to escape common observation.

"Jul. O mamma, is it that pretty red tassel that looks like ravellings of crimson silk? Henry and I admired it yesterday, but did not gather it; for he said, perhaps it might be the nut, for that you had told him, that the catkins only made the nuts perfect, and did not themselves produce nuts.

"Horten. He was right; but remember in future to use the terms of the science that you are learning. The 5th species of calyx, called a Spathe, wraps round the flower or flowers contained in it, till they are strong enough no longer to require its protection, and then they burst forth. Sometimes the Spathe consists of one piece, as you may see in the snow-drop, *galánthus nivalis*, and daffodil, *narcissus pseudo-narcissus*, and in most plants which have this kind

kind of calyx; sometimes of two, as in the Japan lily, *amaryllis formosissima*; and sometimes of many. I have frequently seen you pull off the Spathes of snow-drops and daffodils, and have heard you call them Indian paper, which they much resemble in their texture. 6th, Calyptré is the term for the calyx of mosses. Calyptré is defined by Linneus to be the cowed calyx of moss, covering the anther; which definition strongly expresses this species of calyx; it may, however, be necessary to give you some more familiar idea: the calyptré resembles a very small extinguisher of a candle, which covers the flower of moss, and protects its dust, or seed, from injury: in Mr. Curtis's London Flora I can show you some beautiful specimens of this kind of calyx; in November and December I can show you the calyx itself.

"Charles. This, Harriet, will make our walks in winter entertaining. How carelessly we have often passed by the moss bank in the wood, and complained that there were no flowers!

"Horten. In the study of nature you may at all times find both amusement and instruction; the nice economy of all her works must lead the mind with praise and gratitude to God, who is the first great cause of all: that person must have a *dull, sluggish* mind, who, seeing the care that is taken throughout the creation, for the good of the whole, is not stimulated to an endeavour to perform his part as an individual; and it is much that an individual may perform, be he ever so insignificant, if he do all the good, that the situation in which he is placed brings within his power.—But to return to our 7th and last species of calyx: Volve is the term used by Linneus for the calyx of funguses, which, when we come to that tribe of plants, may be more fully explained. We will examine the different kinds of calyxes given in this plate, and the calyxes of such flowers as are now in bloom, and then proceed to the other parts of fructification. The Corol is that part of a flower which most attracts our notice, consisting generally of beautifully coloured leaves. Linneus says, that it is formed from the inner rind of the plant, as the calyx is from the outer; its leaves are called Petals, which term you remember, as it is necessary

to prevent confusion betwixt the green leaves of a plant and the coloured ones of the flower. By the number, division, and shape of the Petals, the different kinds of Corols are distinguished; a Corol is called one-petalled, when it consists only of one piece; two, three, or more petalled, according to the number of pieces of which it is composed. What would you call this *Polyanthos* flower?

"Har. I should call it five-petalled.

"Charles. So should I, if I only looked at the top; but I do not know what to call the part which the five round leaves grow from.

"Horten. The *polyanthos* is a one-petalled flower, though, on the first view, from its divisions round the margin, it appears to consist of five petals. The best way of knowing whether a flower consist of one or more petals is, to try to take them off all together; the one-petalled flowers, be their divisions ever so deep, have their petals united together at the base, forming a tube, sometimes very short, but long in *polyanthos*, as you may see by taking off the petal. In flowers of many petals they are fixed by the claw to different parts of the fructification, which circumstance is frequently of use in distinguishing one flower from another. Linneus has availed himself of it in his formation of the genera, or families of plants. The various shapes of the corol are also of great use in this particular, and therefore should be accurately understood; a more clear idea may be given by plates than by description. I will enumerate the various kinds, and then we will look them over in our plates, and compare them with flowers. There are seven different forms of the corol: bell-form, of which there are great varieties; funnel-form; salver-form; wheel-form; cross-form; gaping and grinning corols, which may be considered as different kinds of the same form; and papilionaceous, or butterfly-form, which belongs to the pea-bloom, or lupine tribe of flowers. There is an eighth form, which does not belong to any of these that I have mentioned, and is properly called an irregular flower; of this kind are the monkhood (*aconitum napellus*), violet (*viola*), larkspur (*delphinium*), orchis, and *fraxinella* (*dictamnus*).

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Cam-

Campánula is an instance of the bell-form; of the funnel-form, henbane (*hyoscyamus*) and oleander (*néríum*); of the salver-form, periwinkle (*vinca*); of the wheel-form, mullein (*verbáscum*), and pimpernel (*anagallis*); the cross-form may be seen in wall-flower (*cheiránthus*), and in candy-tuft (*ibérís*), and consists of four petals nearly equal, and spread at the top upon claws, the length of the calyx, in form of \cdot crosses. The butterfly-form is seen in peas; the gaping and grinning in white archangel (*lámiúm*), and snap-dragon (*antirrhínúm*).

"*Henry*. I often make snap-dragons grin at Juliette; they look very like a mouth, when I squeeze them; I never thought peas like butterflies.

"*Horten*. The resemblance is not very exact, though more so on examination than at the first view. There is another part of the fructification, which Linneus considers as belonging to the corol, and to which he first gave a name; this is the Nectary, so he has called that part wherein the honey is found, from the fancied resemblance to the fabled liquor of the gods, concerning which you remember that we were reading yesterday. The Nectary frequently makes a part of the corol, but as frequently is distinct from it: in honeysuckle (*lonicéra*) you have often tasted the sweet drops at the bottom of its tube, and also in cowslips (*prímula*). I could amuse you on this subject, but at present it is sufficient to inform you, that there is such a part belonging to most if not to all flowers.

"*Harriet*. We will be very diligent in learning the rudiments of the science, that we may sooner come to the amusement of it. I long to dissect a flower.

"*Horten*. That you may soon do, if you are attentive. A most essential part of fructification is the *stamen*; as by it the fine dust, or powder, is prepared, which makes the seeds capable of producing young plants. The Stamen consists of three parts, the Filament, the Anther, and the Dust. The Filament is the thread on which the Anther grows; the Anther is that part, which you have hitherto often wrongly called the seed; it contains the Dust, and, when ripe, bursts and scatters it abroad for

the use to which nature has defined it. You have often seen it fly about nettles (*urtica*), and the sweet gale (*myrica*). Nature has guarded with nice care this precious dust, as on its preservation depends the continuation of the species. The apparatus, by which in many flowers it is defended from injury, is very curious, and often gives a singular appearance to the corol. In wet years, it sometimes happens, that the excess of moisture causes the anthers to burst, before their contents are ripe, and thus we lose our cherries and apples. It has been supposed, that the anthers were preserved from harm, in rainy seasons, by a fine waxy substance enclosing their contents. This idea was believed by Reaumur to be erroneous some years ago, and the experiments of the late Mr. John Hunter confirm his opinion. Mr. Hunter affirms, that the substance gathered by bees from the anthers of flowers is not wax, as is generally supposed, but that it is collected by them as food for the bee-maggots, and is what you call the bee-bread. A part no less important is the Pistil, as it contains the seed which is to be fertilized by this Dust. The Pistil also consists of three parts, the Germ, the Style, and the Stigma. Germ is the term for that part which contains the seeds before they are mature; when mature, the same part takes the name of Pericarp. The Style is that small pillar which grows from the Germ, the top of which is called the Stigma. This part is of great importance, as it receives the Dust of the Anthers, and conveys it through the fine vessels of the Style to the seed contained in the Germ. Indeed the Anther and Stigma are by Linneus considered as the essential parts of a flower, and in the language of botany they constitute one; these parts being present are sufficient to the production of fruit, without them there can be none: the presence of the Stigma implies that of the Germ, as the Anther does of the Dust: there is however another part, which the late investigations of a celebrated philosopher seem to make an essential one; this is the Nectary; from his reasoning it appears, that the honey contained in it is intended for the nourishment of the Anthers and Stigmas; consequently whenever these are found, it will

will be found also, as I believe it commonly is, though some flowers are said to be without it; this, however, may not be the case, as the part in question had not even a name before the time of Linneus, and the world is yet only conjecturing about its use.

"*Jul.* I thought the honey had been for the bees, mamma? Can flowers eat?"

"*Horten.* That enquiry does not belong to the present part of our study; but I will so far tell you, that I mean to make my favourite flowers not only beautiful objects of sight, but agreeable companions: before I have done with them they shall eat, drink, sleep, and have a will of their own.

"*Henry.* O, dear mamma, then you must have a fairy wand?"

"*Horten.* I shall use no magic art; and, I assure you, I am not in jest. I do not tell you that I shall make them of the first order of animals, but, I think, I can convince you that they deserve a place among the animated creation." P. 5.

XCVIII. *The Life, Opinions, Character, and tragic Death of Count R*****au, commonly called F. G. MEYER.* Condemned to the Gallows May 26, 1796, at Rotterdam, for five unparalleled Burglaries. By J. SHARP, Minister of the Gospel, at Rotterdam. Translated from the French and Dutch. 8vo. 2s. 6d. pp. 140. *Brewman.*

EXTRACT FROM THE PREFACE.

"THE hero of these memoirs was as well-known in the fashionable circles of the British metropolis as in those of Denmark: our design, therefore, to second the views of the worthy author, will probably be attended with a certain degree of success. Many an extravagant, thoughtless youth of distinction, will discover their old, but unfortunate companion, Frederick Meyer, notwithstanding the precautions which he adopted to conceal his

"genuine name and his family: We do not, however, by any means wish to wound the feelings of the latter: but, though dignified, they must tacitly acknowledge, that a private pang is beneath consideration, when contrasted with the welfare of that giddy part of mankind, who stand most in need of precept and example."

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EXTRACTS.

ACCOUNT OF THE BURGLARIES COMMITTED BY THE COUNT.

"FROM the sentence, published by authority of the Court, it appears, that the culprit, on his arrival in Rotterdam, December 1, 1795, took up his first lodgings at a tavern called the Doele; and, January 2, 1796, set off for the Hague, with a design to rob an inn which he had formerly used there, known by the name of the Stads Herberg. He was induced to this journey, it seems, by recollecting the situation of a certain bureau, in which gold and silver were usually kept; and, notwithstanding the time which

which had since elapsed, he contrived to pay it a private visit in the night between twelve and four o'clock, having entered at a chamber-window, after miraculously climbing over several out-houses, &c. in the dark. Being thus within the house, he broke open the said bureau by means of a mallet which he had provided for the purpose, and from thence stole sixty silver-handled knives and forks, six tea-spoons, a silver snuff-box, a bag containing six hundred guldens, one of five hundred and eight guldens, one of three hundred and seventy-six guldens, one with some few half and whole guldens, and several plate-handled knives and forks, which he took for silver; but these he left in a stable, as he returned, having discovered his mistake by their weight. Thus successful, he set off for Rotterdam at six in the morning, went home to the Doele on the same day, concealed these valuable articles in his trunk, and changed the guldens, with a Jew, for gold.

"Next day, passing along the High-street, the culprit's attention was arrested at the chinking of money, opposite the counting-house of a large soap-manufactory, called the Elephant. In consequence of this, he marked the said house for his second essay. Having digested the plan, and provided himself with every necessary implement to accomplish his design, he took lodgings, on the 4th of January, at an inn called the St. Lucas, situate within five or six doors of the manufactory. At one o'clock in the morning he left his bed-chamber, softly proceeded to the garret, and without possessing any knowledge of the obstacles which lay in his way, or the local situation of the premises, climbed over the gutter and the intervening roofs, by means of a rope. Arriving at the garret window of the manufactory with no little danger, he forcibly broke it open, and thus got within. The first object which met his view (for he had this time provided himself with a candle), was several chests and coffers, in the upper part of the house; five or six of these he broke open; but seeing they contained nothing but cloaths and piece-goods, he directed his course towards the counting-house on the ground floor, violently forcing open several doors and boxes as he passed. Having

reached the desired spot with great difficulty, he there also surmounted every impediment which bolts and locks presented, and finally collected the sum of one thousand and eighty guldens, in various coins: he likewise took out the silver buckles of a pair of shoes which lay in his way, and these, with the before-mentioned cash, he tied up in his pocket handkerchief, retreating, by means of his rope or ropes, with the celerity of an accomplished mariner. Thus, at six in the morning, he securely entered his chamber, with his apparatus and his plunder, no person entertaining the smallest idea that he had been absent. In an hour or two afterwards he quitted this lodging, discharged his bill, and repaired immediately to the Doele, where he hid the stolen property, as before. To account for his absence the preceding night, he said it was his custom to sup out late, and that therefore the family must never sit up purposely for him. He again fold the guldens to a Jew for Louis d'or, and entered the transaction, as to amount, in his pocket-book.

"The culprit undertook his third enterprize in the night of January 12 and 13, which proved equally successful. In this instance he fixed on a warehouse, situated in a street called the Ryftuin, where he had observed an office that was used for money transactions. To facilitate his plan, he engaged a lodging adjacent to that warehouse, arose in the night, as before, braved the same dangers of egress and ingress, triumphed over every obstacle within the most outrageous manner, and finally arrived again in his apartment at five o'clock, with different coin to the amount of three hundred and forty guldens. He then went to bed, and lay till half past six, when, paying his bill, he set off for the Doele, placed the new accumulation of spoil in security, and afterwards, according to invariable custom, exchanged it with an Israelite.

"Flushed with success, the culprit immediately projected a fourth undertaking; and, on the 14th of January, took a passage for Amsterdam, with intent to rob the house of Anthony Kaa, master of a tavern called the Lifveltsche Bybel, situated in Walmoe-street. In the course of his travels, some few years since, he

had lodged at that house, and then observed the place in which Mr. Kaa usually deposited his money. On the 25th of January he reached Amsterdam; and, early in the evening, skulked into the tavern, gained the garret unperceived, and there lay perdué till one in the morning, when all assumed the stillness of that solitary hour. He then found his way to the landlord's bureau, broke it open with a mallet which he had contrived to purchase the day preceding, and took from thence six bags of Dutch sixpences, each the value of two hundred and seventy-five guildens; a bag containing ryks-dollars, to the amount of two hundred guildens; another, with mixed coin, amounting to three hundred guildens; a box of pocket pieces, and a gold and a silver watch. With all this property, which was of no inconsiderable weight, he got into the street at six o'clock, having gently opened the front-door. In an adjoining street, however, he was taken into custody by some patroles, and conducted to the guard-house, it being there unlawful to carry money so early in the morning. Notwithstanding the imminent danger which attended this unforeseen occurrence, the culprit assumed an air of perfect tranquillity, and requested his dismissal as a favour, saying that he had pressing occasion to be with his property in the Hague at twelve o'clock the same day. Unusual as this request was, he nevertheless succeeded in its object; and sometimes travelling in the water-conveyances peculiar to Holland, at others in a post-chaise, through Harlem and Leyden, he reached Rotterdam in seven or eight hours, and then for the first time took up his quarters at a well-known tavern, called the Marthal Turenne.

"The fifth, and last, burglary was committed on the 22d of January, attended by circumstances as extraordinary as any of those already detailed. Previous to this, however, the culprit moved from the Marthal Turenne to another tavern, or inn, named the Groot Schipperhuis.—Walking one night before the door of his former lodging, the Doele, where a concert was at that time performing, he then first thought of robbing the tavern. The key of an adjoining alley was then in his possession, and

which he had purloined some time before, on a supposition that the booty in Rystuin-street, would be too considerable to carry into the inn at once; he had therefore designed to hide the major part in this bye-alley, for the convenience of removal. Independent of this, he possessed a perfect knowledge of the Doele's local situation. Accordingly, at one o'clock in the morning, he left his bed at the said Groot Schipperhuis, the family being then asleep, stole gently down the stairs, turned into a side parlour, the window of which he dexterously opened, and thus gained the street without being heard, although he drew down the sash when on the outside. Moonlight afterwards greatly favoured this undertaking. By means of the key before-mentioned he obtained facile entry into the avenues of the Doele, and opportunely finding a ladder, he placed it opposite a window of the house, ascended to the top, broke a pane of glass, through which introducing his hand, he opened the window, and crept into an apartment that he knew was most likely to answer his purpose. There, with the assistance of instruments which he had previously bought for the purpose, he violently broke open two chests of drawers, and stole from thence cash and articles as follow:—Sixty silver spoons, and sixty ditto forks; four large silver table-spoons; four ditto fauce-spoons; and cash of different sorts to the amount of one thousand seven hundred guildens. These were the contents of one chest. In the other he found forty-nine Louis d'ors, fifty-nine gold ducats, nine gold riders, and two Caroline pieces, all tied up in different bags. From a drawer in the said chest, or bureau, he also took a pair of ear-jewels, five ditto rings, a silver snuff-box, a gold watch with steel chain, and a pinchbeck ditto. He then divided the whole into two lots, and carried it, at twice, to the alley before-mentioned. Next, loading himself with one parcel, he proceeded along a considerable part of the city, till arriving at the Groot Schipperhuis, he again shoved open the sash, went through, and deposited his booty in the aforesaid parlour. Having thus far succeeded without obstruction, although great numbers of armed burghers and watchmen parade the streets every night, he returned

returned for the second and last parcel, and brought that also safely into the same apartment; when, shutting the window, and adjusting the curtains, he removed the booty to his chamber, unheard and unsuspected. Next day he threw away two or three of the rings, broke and disfigured others, and then, as usual, converted his silver into gold. The following Sunday, dining at the ordinary in the said Groot Schipperhuis, the conversation at table turned on this burglary, and in which he very tranquilly bore a part; more particularly when a gentleman observed, that the landlord's loss amounted to eight thousand guildens, the culprit, with no little effrontery, replied, that he did not believe it was so much." P. 61.

DEATH OF THE COUNT.

"NEVER shall I forget the 26th of May; the most horrid, the most gloomy, and the most solemn of all days that I had hitherto seen. With a heart supplicating for assistance, and a tranquil confidence in God, who never yet exposed me to a blush, when I placed my reliance there, I approached the Town-house. The clock struck ten as I effected my entrance, through a numerous multitude, and the civil and military guards. But with what alarm did I behold, within, a bustling throng, full of perturbation and disturbance, the true reason of which I could by no means devise, but that nevertheless, I shortly learnt, with terror incapable of augmentation, and concern that nothing could surpass.

"Scarcely five minutes before the period of which I have just spoken, the prisoner had been called; the officer, who wanted to speak with him, being then on his way to the prison. The two keepers left their seats, in order to unbolt the iron-door of his cell; and the prisoner, taking advantage of that instant, gave himself a furious thrust with a lancet on the right side of his neck, in the form of a crescent, which greatly dilated, if it did not entirely cut off, the *arteria carotis* and *vena jugularis*. The wind-pipe was entirely divided; and streams of blood issued from the wound. The unhappy youth instantaneously fainted; and, without any consciousness of existence, lay weltering in gore.

"The whole bench of justices now entered the apartment; and the letters were found which this unhappy youth had written but a few hours before, and left, in order that they might be delivered as directed after his decease. I received the three addressed to myself, as soon as they had been opened and read, at my own request. In one written to the principal officer, he gave him to understand, that the instrument with which he destroyed himself (and which they found lying at his side), had been given him by Alexander Medy; and that therefore he requested his keepers might neither meet with blame nor punishment, they being perfectly guiltless. This Alexander Medy, who had been delivered up to the French garrison, and shot for murder, a few weeks before, was at first confined in the same apartment with Meyer, and even took leave of him before he went out to execution; so that there was no want of opportunity for transferring the fatal lancet. The following is a copy of the letter addressed to Dr. Van Noorden, and which was written in English:

"My dear friend Van Noorden,

"If you get my body, remember what I told you—to keep my heart for a keepsake, and put it into strong liquor. Do not forget, it was full of tender friendship!—The time approaches, when you may be in possession of it; and perhaps, at the very time when you receive this, you will be informed of more.

"Your friend,

"F. MEYER."

"Half past five,

"On the morning of my execution."

"The justices now retired, and speedily came to a resolve of hastening the execution, whatever might be the prisoner's fate, as to life or death; the surgeons having pronounced his wound incurable, and intimated that dissolution was near at hand.

"Public transactions are always liable to be canvassed by the multitude. In this instance, some commended as just, and others censured as inhuman, the conduct of the sheriffs. I am not called upon to vindicate the measures which they pursued; nor have I judicial knowledge, competent to such an investigation. But this I can assert,

assert, that *ferment* and *haste* at *that* moment, prevailed. The scaffold was erected; the time appointed for the execution was not far off; the populace thronged from every quarter. For some weeks past it had been known that the prisoner was of noble extraction, and busy report had contrived to embellish the circumstance. It is, however, infinitely easier to determine on what is best, in a tranquil hour, than in a moment when consternation and trouble prevail.

"According to a custom observed in Rotterdam, it is the minister's duty to conduct the condemned person up to the theatre of punishment; and the ceremony of prayer usually occurs within the sheriff's apartment, before the malefactor is led out. But, in this case the incident was so uncommon, and at the same time so horrible, that some alteration in the usual mode seemed apparently requisite. The circumstance was pregnant with utile instruction; and therefore we judged that a public discourse on the scaffold would render much more solemn the execution of a criminal, half or nearly dead, and, moreover, make such a sensible impression on the multitude, as might conduce to general benefit; especially, too, as an admonitory oration had never, hitherto, been heard from a place so well calculated to excite attention.

"And now the frightful ceremony commenced! the unfortunate malefactor, whose wound had been dressed as well as time and circumstances would permit, was rolled up in the bed-cloaths, having nothing on except his shirt and breeches, and thus carried into the public court, where the body was placed in a chair, and, as nearly as possible, kept in an upright position by two turnkeys. This was a piercing spectacle! Blood yet flowed from the wound, and it had dropped, from the remotest corner of the cell, along the stairs, and to the spot where the body was then deposited. His visage was deformed and pale: convulsive twitches, and a beating heart, occasioned by the partial stoppage of circulation, shewed the existence of animal life; and a rattling in his throat, which was caused by the upright posture of the body, and that resembled a dog's howl, greatly augmented the horrors of this scene.

"The sentence, which comprised a recapitulation of the five burglaries committed by the culprit, was then read. By the time, however, that this ceremony was concluded, every symptom of animality had nearly disappeared. After this, the body, that still remained in the same chair, was carried into the sheriff's apartment, that it might be bound for exhibition on the scaffold.

"In that chamber saw I then, for the last time, this miserable youth; miserable both with relation to body and to soul; the victim of despised religion, which generated unbelief and loose voluptuousness; gave birth to crimes, and ended in punishment, disgrace, and death. Taking a last view of his pallid visage, all again came fresh to my thoughts; various ideas kept imagination afloat: a single languid twitch indicated that life was not then absolutely extinct, although feeling and consciousness was gone; blood still ran slowly from the wound: I could no longer witness the solemn preparations!

"Precisely at twelve o'clock I stepped on the scaffold, full of emotion. This singularity of circumstance, the terrors of the place, and the preparation, disconcerted me for a moment; but recovering in a short time, I beckoned for silence to the multitude. The principal officer (or Judge), the sheriffs (who on trials preside also as judges), and the secretary, followed. Having placed themselves by me, close to the front railing, I delivered, under every attendant disadvantage, a discourse to the people: the circumstances, the feelings of my heart, the importance of the object gave me sufficient energy.

"I did not witness the remaining part of the ceremony, and must therefore detail it from the report of others.

"After my departure, the whole bench of justices, agreeably to custom, placed themselves at the windows, which commanded a perfect view of the scaffold. The shivering and convulsed body was brought forth, wrapped up in a blanket, which being opened, this bloody spectacle was first seen by the multitude. It was then drawn up to the top of the gallows with a rope, and there suspended by the neck. In consequence of this the frightful wound again opened, and the blood issued afresh, so that his shirt on that side

side, was stained all over of a crimson hue. He had still no other covering than that in which the fatal deed was committed; his shirt entirely open at the bosom; his hair in wild disorder; and his legs naked. After having hung some few seconds, the left leg was evidently moved by a convulsive twitch; and numbers cried out, 'He yet lives!' This, however, was the last and the only struggle which occurred in that situation. The body hung till the afternoon, when it was taken down, laid in a coffin, and, in pursuance of a law lately made with relation to the bodies of malefactors, privately interred the same evening."

P. 37.

XCIX. The Three concluding Volumes of *The Adventures of Hugh Trevor*. By THOMAS HOLCROFT. 12mo. pp. 634. 10s. 6d. *Robinsons*.

NARRATIVE EPITOME.

THE fourth volume commences with the return of Hugh Trevor from the gaming-table at Bath, where he had been fleeced of his money. After a variety of adventures, and recovering from a fever, into which adverse circumstances had thrown him, he sets off for London, accompanied by a poor but faithful attendant, whose attachment arises from his having fought with and being well beaten by Mr. Trevor.—They travel on foot—lose their way—become acquainted, by an extraordinary accident, with Mr. Evelyn, a benevolent character, who very largely assists Trevor as to his views in life—recommends him to study the law, with which he is soon disgusted—and, through the beneficence of his patron, obtains the qualifications for and a seat in parliament—becomes a zealous partisan at an election—is ill-treated by the friend he wished to serve, and on the sudden death of Mr. Evelyn, finding he cannot preserve his independence of opinion, without being under obligations to people of no

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principle, he vacates his seat, gives back his qualification to the heir of Mr. Evelyn, by whom, notwithstanding the sacrifices he had made were voluntary, he is arrested—and as unexpectedly extricated by the assistance of a gamester, whose principles it appears Mr. Trevor had by example succeeded in attempting to reform.—Prior to his confinement, he had rendered a most essential service to a gentleman who at length proves to be his uncle, and by whose means he is blessed with affluence.—His mistress, Olivia, is, in many instances, grossly imposed upon, relative to his conduct and actions, the proprieties of which, however, clear up themselves, and at the time of his confinement, she is so highly convinced of his honour and rectitude of character, that, ignorant of his release having already been procured, she sends the means of liberation to him—his pecuniary acquisitions remove the objections of her friends to their union, which finally takes place.—We might injure the effect of the book itself, were we to give a more particular epitome than the above. The new characters in this half of the novel are Clarke, the carpenter, who, as observed, becomes the companion of Hugh Trevor—Mr. Evelyn, a surgeon of most exemplary and disinterested benevolence—Mr. Hilary, an honest attorney—Counsellor Ventilator and his pupils—Sir Barnard Bray, a parliamentary patron and patriot, who grumbles till he gets a peerage—a modern bookfeller, a bailiff, and some others of less import.

EXTRACT.

SINGULAR ADVENTURE OF TREVOR AND CLARKE, ON THEIR JOURNEY FROM BATH.

"WHILE we had been discussing the above points, we had set down; and rose to pursue our journey, as soon as we had brought them to a conclusion. We were on the borders of a

H h h

forest.

forest. As we proceeded, we came up with a countryman; who, inquiring where we were going, told us that, by striking a little out of the road, we might save half a mile. We had nine miles to travel, to the inn at which the stage-coaches stopped; and were very willing, Clarke especially, to shorten the way. The countryman said he was going part of the road; and that the remainder was so plain it could not be mistaken. Accordingly, we put ourselves under his guidance.

"The sun had been down, by this time, nearly an hour and a half. The moon gave some light, but the wind was rising, the was continually obscured by thick swift-flying clouds, and our conductor advised us to push on, for it was likely to be a very bad night.

"In less than a quarter of an hour his prophecy began to be fulfilled: the rain fell, and at intervals the opposing clouds and currents of air aided by the impediments of hills and trees, gave us a full variety of that whistling, roaring, and howling, which is heard in high winds.

"The darkness thickened upon us, and I was about to request the countryman to lead us to some village, or even barn, for shelter, when he suddenly struck into another path; and, bidding us good night, again told us we could not miss our road. We could not see where he was gone to; and though we repeatedly called, we called in vain; he was too anxious to get shelter himself to heed our anxiety, and was soon out of hearing.

"So long as we could discern, the path we were in appeared to be tolerably beaten; but we now could no longer trace any path, for it was too dark for the ground to have any distinct colour. We had skirted the forest; and our only remaining guide was a hedge on our left.

"In this hedge we placed our hopes. We followed its direction, I know not how long, till it suddenly turned off, at an angle; and we found ourselves, as far as we could conjecture, from the intervening lights and the strenuous efforts we made to discover the objects around us, on the edge of some wild place, probably a heath, with hills, and consequently deep valleys, perhaps streams of water and precipices.

"We paused; we knelt down, examined with our eyes, and felt about with our hands, to discover whether we yet were in a path, but could find none.

"We continued our consultation, till we had begun to think it advisable to return, once more guided by the hedge. Yet this was not only very uncertain, but the idea of a retrograde motion was by no means pleasant.

"While we were in this irresolute dilemma, we thought we saw a light; that glimmered for a moment, and as suddenly disappeared. We watched, I know not how long, and again saw it twinkle, though, as we thought, in something of a different direction. Clarke said it was a Will-o'-the-whisp, I replied, it might be one, but, as it seemed the only chance we had, my advice was to continue our walk in that direction; in hopes that, if it were a light proceeding from any house or village, it would become more visible as we approached.

"We walked on, I know not how far, and then paused; but discovered no more of the light. We walked again; again stood still, and looked on every side of us, either for the light, or any other object; but we could see nothing distinctly. The obscure forms around us had varied their appearance; and whether they were hills, or clouds, or what they were, we could not possibly discover; tho' the first we still thought was the most probable.

"By this time, we had no certain recollection of which way we had come, or to what point we were directing our course. We were continually in doubt: now pausing, now conjecturing, now proceeding.

"We continued to wander, we knew not whither. Sometimes it appeared we went up hill, and sometimes down. We had stepped very cautiously, and therefore very slowly; had warned each other continually to be careful, and had not dared to take twenty steps at a time, without mutually inquiring to know if all were safe.

"We continued, environed as it were by the objects that most powerfully inspire fear; by the darkness of night, the tumult of the elements, the utter ignorance of where we were or by what objects surrounded, and the de-

dejectedness which our situation inspired. Thieves and assassins might be at our back, and we could not hear them: gulphs, rocks, or rivers, in our front, or on either side, and we could not see them. The next step might plunge us headlong, we knew not whither.

"These fears were not all imaginary. Finding the ground very uneven, on a sudden, and stumbling dangerously myself, I stood still—I did not hear my companion!—I called—I received no answer! I repeated, in a louder tone, 'Clarke! Where are you?'—Still no answer!

"I then shouted, with all the fear that I felt, and heard a faint response, that seemed to be beneath me, and at a prodigious distance. It terrified; yet it relieved. We had spoken not three minutes before. I stood silent, in hopes he would speak again; but my fears were too violent to remain so long. I once more called, and he replied, with rather a louder voice which lessened the apparent distance, 'Take care! You'll dash yourself to pieces!'

"Are you hurt?" said I.

"I hope not much," returned he. "For God's sake, take care of yourself!"

"Can you walk?"

"I shall be able presently, I believe."

"How can I get to you?"

"I don't know."

"Stay where you are, and I will try."

"For God in heaven's sake, don't! You'll certainly break your neck! I suppose I am in a chalk-pit, or at the bottom of a steep crag."

"I will crawl to you on my hands and knees."

"Good God! You will surely kill yourself!"

"Nothing can be more dangerous than to lie here on the wet ground. We must only take care to keep within hearing of each other."

"While I spoke, I began to put my crawling expedient in practice; still calling to Clarke every half minute, and endeavouring to proceed in the direction of his voice.

"I found the rough impediments around me increase; till presently I came to one that was ruder than the rest. I crawled upon it, sustained by

my knees and right hand, and stretching forward with my left. I groped, but felt nothing. I cautiously laid my belly to the ground and stretched out my other arm. Still it was vain. I stretched a little more violently; feeling forward, and on each side; and I seemed to be projected upon a point, my head and shoulders inclining over a dark abyss, which the imagination left unfathomable.

"I own I felt terror, and the sensation certainly was not lessened, when, making an attempt to recover my position, and go back, my support began to give way. My effort to retreat was as violent as my terror; but it was too late. The ground shook, loosened, and, with the struggle I made carrying me with it, toppled headlong down.

"What the height that I fell was I have no means of ascertaining; for the heath on which we were wandering abounds with quarries and precipices; but either it was, in fact, or my fears made it, prodigious.

"Had this expedient been proposed under such circumstances as the only probable one of bringing me and Clarke together again, who would not have shuddered at it? Yet, tho' it is true I received a violent shock, I know of no injury that it did me.

"As soon as I recovered my presence of mind, I replied to Clarke, whose questions were vehement; he having heard me fall. After mutual inquiry, we found we were both once more upon our legs, and had escaped broken bones; though they had been severely shaken; Clarke's much the most violently.

"But where were we now? How should we discover? Perhaps in a stone quarry, or lime pit; perhaps at the edge of waters. It might be we had fallen down only on the first bank or ridge of a quarry, and had a precipice ten-fold more dreadful before us.

"While we were conjecturing, the stroke of a large clock, brought whizzing in the wind, struck full upon our ear. We listened, with the most anxious ardour. The next stroke was very, very faint: a different current had carried it a different way; and, with all our eager attention, we could not be certain that we heard any more: yet, though we had lost much time and our progress had been

excessively tedious, it could not be two o'clock in the morning. It might indeed very probably be twelve.

"The first stroke of the clock made us conjecture it came from some steeple, or hall tower, at no very great distance. The second carried our imaginations we knew not whither. We had not yet recovered courage enough to take more steps than were necessary to come to each other; and, while we were considering, during an intermitting pause of the roaring of the wind, we distinctly heard a cur yelp.

"Encouraged by this, we immediately hallooed with all our might. The wind again began to chafe, and swell, and seemed to mock at our distress. Still we repeated our efforts, whenever the wind paused: but, instead of voices intending to answer our calls, we heard shrill whistlings, which certainly were produced by men.

"Could it be by good men? By any but night marauders, intent on mischief, but disturbed and alarmed? They were signals indubitably, for we shouted again, they were again given, and were then repeated from another quarter; at least, if they were not, they were miraculously imitated by the dying away of the wind.

"In a little while we again heard the cur yelp; and immediately afterward a howling, which was so mingled with the blast that we could not tell whether it were the wind itself, the yelling of a dog, or the agonizing cries of a human voice: but it was a dreadfully dismal sound. We listened with perturbed and deep attention; and it was several times repeated, with increasing uncertainty, confusion, and terror.

"What was to be done? My patience was exhausted. Danger itself could no longer detain me; and I told Clarke I was determined to make toward the village, or whatever the place was, from whence, dangerous and doubtful as they were, these various sounds proceeded.

"Finding me resolute, he was very earnest to have led the way; and when I would not permit him, he grasped me by the hand, and told me that, if there were pitfalls and gulphs, and if I did go down, unless he should have strength enough to

save me, we would go down together.

"As we were cautiously and slowly taking step by step, and as new conjectures crossed us, stopping to consider, we again saw a dancing light; but more distinctly, though, as we imagined, not very near. We repeated our calls; but, whether they were or were not heard, they were not answered. We ventured, however, to quicken our pace, for we continued, at intervals, to catch the light.

"Presently, we saw the light no more; and a considerable time again elapsed, which was spent in wandering as this or that supposition directed us; till at last, suddenly and very unexpectedly, we perceived lines and forms, that convinced us they appertained to some house or mansion; and, as it appeared to us, a large one. We approached it, examined, shouted, and endeavoured to discover which was the entrance: but all was still, all dark, all closed.

"We continued our search on the outside; till, at length, we came to a large gate that was open; which we entered, and proceeded to some distance till we arrived at a door that evidently belonged to an outhouse or detached building. It was shut; and, feeling about, we found that the key was in the lock. We had little hesitation in profiting by the accident. We had been shelterless too long, and the circumstances pleaded too powerfully for us to indulge any scruples, and accordingly we entered.

"We had no sooner put our heads within the door but we found ourselves assailed with a smell, or rather stench, so intolerable as almost to drive us back; but the fury of the elements, and perhaps the less delicate organs of Clarke, who seemed determined to profit by the shelter we had obtained, induced us to brave an inconvenience which, though excessively offensive at first, became less, the longer we continued.

"Groping about, we discovered some barrels and lumber; behind which there was straw. Here we determined to lie down, and rest our bruised and aching bones. Our cloaths had been drenched and dried more than once, in the course of the night;

night; and they were at present neither wet nor dry.

"We had scarcely nestled together in our straw, before we again heard the yelping of the cur, and presently afterward the same dismal howls repeated. To these, at no great distance, succeeded the shrill whistling signals. Our imaginations had been so highly wrought up that they were apt at horrible conjectures, and, for my part, my own was at that moment very busily employed in conjuring them up.

"In the very midst of this activity, we heard the voices of men, walking round the building. They again whistled, with a piercing shrillness; and though we heard nothing distinctly, yet we caught tones that were coarse, rude, and savage; and words that denoted anger and anxiety, for the perpetration of some dark purpose no doubt corresponding to the fierce and threatening sounds we heard.

"They approached. One of them had a lantern: he came up to the door, and, finding it open, boisterously shut it; with a broad and bitter curse against the carelessness of some man, whose name he pronounced, for leaving it open; and eternally damning others, for being so long in doing their business.

"We were now locked in; and we soon heard no more of the voices.

"In spite of all these alarms, the moment they ceased our condition, comparing it with the tempest and difficulties without, seemed to be much bettered; and we once more prepared ourselves for sleep, while fear gave place to fatigue.

"Our rest was of short duration. We began indeed to slumber; but I was presently disturbed by Clarke, whom I found shaking in the most violent agitation and horror that I ever witnessed in any human being.

"I asked, 'What is the matter?'

"He replied with a groan!

"I was awakened from wild slumbers of my own, and strongly partook of his sensations; but endeavoured, however, to rouse him to speech and recollection. Again and again I asked, 'What have you heard? What ails you?'

"It was long before he could utter an articulate sound: at last, shaking

more violently as he spoke, and with inexpressible horror in his voice, he, gasping, said—'A dead hand!—'

"Where?"—

"I felt it!—I had hold of it!—
'It is now at my neck.'

"For a moment I paused; not daring to stretch out my arm, and examine. I trembled in sympathy with him. At length I ventured.

"Never shall I forget the sensation I experienced, when, to my full conviction, I actually felt a cold, dead hand, between my fingers!

"I was suffocated with horror! I struggled to overcome it; again it seized me, and I sunk half entranced!

"At this very instant, the shrill sound of the whistle rung, piercing through the dismal place in which we were imprisoned. It was answered. The same hoarse voices once more were heard; but in tones fifty fold more dire.

"One terror combated the other, and we were recalled to some sense of distinguishing and understanding. We lay silent, not daring to breathe, when we heard the door unlock. Our feelings will not readily be conceived, while the following dialogue passed.

"'What a damned while you have kept us waiting, such a night as this!'

"'What ails the night? It is a special good night, for our trade.'

"'What the devil have you been about?'

"'About? Doing our business, to be sure; and doing it to some purpose, I tell you. Is not the night as bad for us as for you? Who had the best of it, do you think? What had you to do, but to keep on the scout?'

"'How came you to leave the door open, and be d—mn'd to you?'

"'Who left the door open, Jack Dingyface? We left the key in it, indeed, for such lubbers as you to pass in and out; while we had all the work to do, and all the danger to boot.'

"'Who do you call lubber, Bull-calf? We have had as much to do as yourselves. There has been an alarm given; for we have heard noises and hallooing all night. For my part, I don't much like it. We shall be smoked; nay, it is my belief

' lief we are already; and I have a great mind to decamp and leave the country.'

" ' You are always in a panic. Who is to smoke us ?'

" ' Well, mark my words, it will come upon us when we least think of it.'

" ' Think of——! Hold up the lantern. Come, heave in the sack—— We were d—n'd fools, for taking such a hen-hearted fellow among us. Lift the sack an end. Why don't you lend a hand, and keep it steady, while I untie it? Do you think a dead man can stand on his legs? D—mn my body, the fool is afraid he should bite.'

" ' You are a hardened dog, Randall, bl—st me!'

" ' Come, tumble the body out. Lay hold! Here! Heave this way. So; that will do. We may leave him. He will not run away. His journey is over. He will travel no farther to-night. He can't say, however, but we have provided him with a lodging.'

" ' D—mn me, where do you expect to go to?'

" ' To-bed. It's high time.'

" ' I never heard such a dare devil dog in all my life!'

" ' Don't let that trouble you; for you will never be like me.'

" ' What is that?'

" ' What is what?'

" ' I saw a head.'

" ' Where?'

" ' Behind the tub.'

" ' What then? Is there any wonder in seeing a head, or a body either, in this place?'

" ' Nay, but a living head!'

" ' A living ass!'

" ' I am sure I saw the eyes move.'

" ' Ah! white-liver'd lout! I wonder what the devil made such a quaking pudding poltroon think of taking to our trade! Come; I am hungry; let us go into the kitchen, and get some grub, and then to bed. Pimping Simon, here, will see his grandmother's ghost, if we stay five minutes longer.'

" Here, to our infinite ease, they quitted us, went through an inner door that led to the house, locked it after them, and left us, not only with the dead hand, not only with the

dead body, but in the most dismal human slaughter-house that murder and horror ever contructed or ever conceived. Such were our impressions; and such, under the same circumstances, they would have been, perhaps, of the bravest man or man-killer, that ever existed. Alexander and Cæsar themselves would have shook, lying as we lay, hearing what we heard, and seeing what we saw; for, by the light of the lantern, we beheld limbs, and bones, and human skeletons, on every side of us. I repeat; horror had nothing to add.

" The dancing lights we had seen, the thrill signals and the dreadful howls that we had heard, were now no longer thought mysterious. It was no *ignis fatuus*, but the lantern of these assassins; no dog or wolf baying the moon, but the agonizing yells of murder!

" The men were four in number. The idea of attacking them several times suggested itself; nor was it so much overpowered by the apprehension of the arms with which I concluded such men must be provided, as that my mind was rendered irresolute by the dreadful pictures, real and imaginary, which had passed thro' my mind.

" Clarke, brave as he was, had lost all his intrepidity in this Golgotha, this place of skulls; the very scent of which, knowing whence it proceeded, was abhorrent.

" No; it was not their arms, nor their numbers, but these fears that induced me, when he that saw my eyes move was in danger of giving the alarm, to close them; and, profiting by the fellow's sympathetic terror, counterfeited the death by which I was environed.

" Here then we were. And must we here remain? To sleep was impossible. Must we rise and grapple with the dead; trample on their limbs, and stumble over their unearthed bones, in endeavouring to get out?

" Neither could we tell what new horrors were in store for us. Who had not heard of trap doors, sliding wainscots, and other murderous contrivances? And could they be now forgotten? Impossible! All the phantoms memory could revive, or fancy

fancy could create, were realized and assembled.

"Of the two, I certainly had more the use of my understanding than Clarke; but I was so absorbed in the terrors which assailed me on every side, that I was intent on them only, and forgot, while the lanthorn glimmered its partial and dull rays, to consider the geography of the place, or to plan the means of escape, till the moment the men were departing; when I caught a glimpse of what I imagined to be a window facing me.

"As soon as our fears would permit us, we began, in low and cautious whispers, to communicate our thoughts. Clarke was pertinaciously averse to rise, and hurtle in the dark with the bones of the dead. By the intervening medium of the straw, he had pushed away the terrific hand, and was determined, he said, to lie still, till day-light should return, and prevent him from treading, at random, on the horrible objects around him, or stumbling over and being stretched upon a corpse.

"I had as little inclination to come in contact with dead hands, cadaverous bodies, and disfigured joints, as he could have; yet was too violently tormented to remain quiet, and suffer myself to be preyed on by my imagination. Had I resigned myself to it, without endeavouring to relieve it by action, it would have driven me frantic. I half rose, sat considering, ventured to feel round me, and shrunk back with inexpressible terror, from the first object that I touched. Again I ruminated, again ventured to feel, and again and again shivered with horrible apprehensions.

"Use will reconcile us to all situations. Experience corrects fear, emboldens ignorance, and renders desire adventurous. The builder will walk without dread on the ridge of a house; while the timid spectator standing below is obliged to turn his eyes away, or tumble headlong down and be dashed to pieces in imagination. Repeated trials had a similar effect on me; they rendered me more hardy, and I proceeded, as nearly as I could guess, toward the window; touching, treading on, and encountering, I knew not what; subject, every moment, to new starts of terror; and my heart now sinking, now

leaping, as the sudden freaks and frights of fancy seized upon me.

"After the departure of the desperadoes, we had heard various noises, in the adjoining house; among others, the occasional ringing of a chamber bell. While I was thus endeavouring to explore my way, arrested by terror at every step, as I have been describing, we again heard sounds that approached more nearly; and presently the inner door once more opened, and a fiery servant, bearing two lighted candles, came in; followed by a man with an apron tied round him, having a kind of bib up to his chin, and linen sleeves drawn over his coat.

"The master, for so he evidently was, had a meagre, wan, countenance, and a diminutive form. The servant had evidently some trepidation.

"'Do not be afraid, Matthew,' said the master; 'you will soon be accustomed to it; and you will then laugh at your present timidity. Unless you conquer your fears, you will not be able to obey my directions in assisting me; and consequently will not be fit for your place; and you know you cannot get such good wages in any other.'

"'I will do my best, Sir,' said the servant; 'but I can't say but, for the first time, it is a little frightful.'

"'Mere prejudice, Matthew. I am studying to gain knowledge, which will be serviceable to mankind; and that you must perceive will be doing good.'

"'Yes, Sir.'

"'Reach me those instruments—Now lift up the body, and turn the head a little this way—Why do you tremble? Are you afraid of the dead?'

"'Not much, Sir.'

"'Lift boldly, then.'

"'Yes, Sir.'

"As the servant turned round, half stupefied with his fears, he beheld me standing with my eyes fixed, watchful and listening with my whole soul, for the interpretation of these enigmas. The man stared, gaped, turned pale, and at last dropped down, overcome with his terrors.

"The master was amazed, and, perceiving which way the servant's attention

attention had been directed, looked round. His eye caught mine. He stood motionless. His pale face assumed a death-like hue; and, for a few moments, he seemed to want the power of utterance.

"Clarke had remained, astonished and confounded, a silent spectator of the scene. But there was now light, and though the objects of horror were multiplied in reality, they were less numerous to the imagination. Seeing the fear of the servant, observing his fall, and remarking the gentle and feeble appearance of the master, armed though he was with murderous instruments, Clarke was now rising, determined to come to action: his proceeding disturbed our mutual amazement. He was on his legs, and, as I perceived, advancing with hostile intentions.

"The dialogue I had heard, and the objects which I had distinctly seen and examined, had, by this time, unravelled the whole mystery. I discovered that we were in the dissecting room of an anatomist.—Clarke was clenching his fist, and preparing to direct a blow at the operator; and I had but just time to step forward, arrest his arm, and impede its progress. 'Be quiet,' said I, 'Clarke; we have been mistaken.'

"'For God's sake, who are you, gentlemen?' said the owner of the mansion, recovered in part from his apprehensions, by my pacific interference.

"'We are benighted travellers,' Sir, answered I; 'who got entranced into this place by accident, and have ourselves been suffering under false, but excessive fear.—Pray, Sir, be under no alarm, for we are far from intending you injury.'

"He made no immediate reply, and I continued.

"'Fear, I find, though she has, indeed, a most active fancy, has no understanding; otherwise, among the innumerable conjectures with which my brain has been busied within this hour, the truth would certainly have suggested itself: but, instead of supposing I was transported to the benignant regions of science, I thought myself certain of being in the purgatory of the damned; in the very den of murder.'

"My language, manner, and tone of voice relieved him from all alarm; and he said, with a smile, 'This is a very whimsical accident.'

"'You would think so, indeed,' Sir, replied I, 'if you knew but half of the horrible images on which we have been dreaming. But it was distress that drove us to take shelter here; and if there be any village, or if not, even any barn, in which we could take a little rest till day-light, we should be exceedingly obliged to you for that kind assistance which, from your love of science, and from the remarks I have heard you make to your servant, I am persuaded, you will be very willing to afford.'

"By this time the servant was recovered from his fright; and on his legs. 'Go, Matthew,' said the master, 'and call up one of the maids.' And turning to me, he added, 'Be kind enough to follow me, Sir, with your companion. I doubt if you could procure either lodging or refreshment within three miles of the place, and I shall therefore be very happy in supplying you with both.'

"We obeyed; I highly delighted with the benevolent and hospitable manner of our host; and Clarke most glad to escape, from a scene which no explanation had yet reconciled to his feelings, or notions of good and evil."

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C. *Constantinople, Ancient and Modern*, with Excursions to the Shores and Islands of the Archipelago and to the Troad. By JAMES DALLAWAY, M. B. F. S. A. late Chaplain and Physician of the British Embassy to the Porte. 4to. Boards. 1l. 11s. 6d. pp. 415. *Cadell and Davies.*

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The aquatinta engravings in the following list are "taken from drawings on the spot, by Mr. GASTANO MERCATI, a young artist now resident in London, who accompanied his Excellency Mr. Liston on his Embassy to the Porte."

View of the Seven Towers.

Seraglio Point.

A Turkish Lady.

Temple of Apollo Dydimæus.

Column of Juno at Samos.

Temple of Apollo Thymbræus.

Map of the Troad.

Tomb of Ajax.

Plain of Troy.

Tomb of Hector.

EXTRACT.

SKETCHES OF TURKISH JURISPRUDENCE, MANNERS, &c.

"THE administration of justice in Constantinople is notoriously corrupt. It is placed solely in the hands of the oulema, or ecclesiastical body, who are confirmed in their rapacity by being secured from the interposition of the body politic, as they receive no salary from the state. In these two causes originates a system of enormous speculation and bribery, so that for the poor there is no redress. Turkish jurisprudence professes the implicit direction of the korân, but more attention is paid to the multekah, or fonslèt, containing the traditional injunctions; after all, the interest or caprice of the judge biases the decision.

"The rank of Turkish lawyers is the musti, or deputy to the sultan; as kalife or oracle of the law, the kadilescars of Roumily and Anadoly; supreme in their distinct districts,

mollahs, muselims, and kadies. These hold their mekemehs, or halls of justice, where they try criminals and hear causes, in which oral testimony always prevails against written evidence.—

Three MSS. of the Koran, the Evangelists, and the Pentateuch, are kept by the kadies, who administer oaths upon them, according to the religion of the person to be sworn. False witnesses are easily procured; they frequent certain coffee-houses, where these infamous transactions are arranged. If one of these wretches be too often detected, or has forfeited the interested connivance of the judge, he is given over to the punishment of the law. Mounted on an ass, with his arms and legs tied, and his face towards the tail, he is led through the streets and bazars, where he is insulted with every grossness, and if a Turk fares very ill.

"It is truly remarkable, in so great a population, that criminal causes do not occur more frequently. Murders are seldom heard of, and happen amongst the soldiers oftener than other descriptions of people: they are certainly prevented by the prohibition of wearing arms in the capital. If the murderer escape justice for twenty-four hours, he is not amenable to the law: at least, has a good chance of evading its vengeance.—Robberies are not frequent, excepting in the great roads through distant provinces, where they are always punished with impalement. There is no place of public execution; and when a criminal is condemned, he is led down the nearest street by the executioner, who is provided with a large nail and cord, which he places over the door of any shop where he is not paid for forbearance. The body is raised a few inches only above the ground, and must be left untouched for three days. In instances of decapitation, the more honourable punishment, it is exposed as long in the street, with the head under the arm, if a muselman, but if a rayah*, between the legs. So horrid a spectacle excites no emotion in the mind of a Turk, for it is certain that by no nation, be it as savage as it may, is the life of a man so lightly regarded as by them. This is a disgusting but

* "A rayah is an Ottoman subject of any nation, liable to the harâdj, or capitation tax."

true sketch of their laws and executive justice.

"Personal combat, unknown to the ancients, but so universal in modern Europe since the days of Chibalei, is not practised amongst the Turks; nor is assassination, the disgrace of many nations, in any degree frequent. Connections with women, the great cause of inveterate quarrels, are so arranged as to render interference with each other almost impossible. Before marriage they are not seen by their lovers, and after only by their husbands and near relatives. There is likewise an inviolable point of honour between men respecting their harems, and an avowed libertine would be banished from society. Poison, secretly given, is the punishment he would probably incur.

"To another occasion of personal provocation they are equally strangers. Gaming is prohibited by the Mohammedan law, and as chess is their favourite amusement, their singular proficiency is a proof that the love of gain may not be the only inducement to excel. Wagers, or anticipating the chances of any trial of skill or common event, they can consider as unlawful.

"To the absence of these powerful incitements to anger, and to their national staidness of manners as confined to themselves, may be attributed much social harmony, though with fewer examples of disinterested friendship than amongst us. The Turk shews intolerance or moroseness to those only whom his prejudices exclude from intercourse.

"The Rammezan, or Turkish Lent, lasts for one complete moon, and takes every month in the year in rotation. No institution can be more strictly or more generally observed; it enjoins perfect abstinence from sun-set to sun-set, from every kind of aliment, even from water. Mohammed did not foresee that coffee and tobacco would become the chief luxury of his followers, and various were the opinions respecting the legality of taking them in Rammezan; which were finally determined in the negative. These are indeed days of penance to the labourer and mechanic, but to the opulent only a pleasing variety, for they sleep all day, and in the evening feast and make merry, as if they exulted in cheating the pro-

phet. The only show of mortification is a prohibition from entering the harem during the twelve hours of fasting. Every night of this season is some appointed feast amongst the officers of the court.

"Nor are the inferior orders deprived of their share of relaxation; for the shops of cooks and confectioners, and the coffee-houses, are unusually decorated and frequented. There are exhibitions of low humour, and the kara-guze, or puppet-show, represented by Chinese shades.

"For the graver sort, most coffee-houses retain a *raccontatore*, or professed story-teller, who entertains a very attentive audience for many hours. They relate eastern tales, or farcastic anecdotes of the times, and are sometimes engaged by government to treat on politics, and to reconcile the people to any recent measure of the sultan or visier. Their manner is very animated, and their recitation accompanied by much gesticulation. They have the finesse, when they perceive the audience numerous, and deeply engaged, to deter the sequel of their story. The nightly illuminations of every minareh in the city, especially those of the imperial mosques, produce a very singular and splendid effect. Within each of these, the vast concaves of the domes are lighted up by some hundred lamps of coloured glass; and external cords are thrown across from one minareh to another, and the lamps fantastically disposed in letters and figures. I was not more agreeably surprised by any thing I saw in Constantinople, than the whole appearance of the first night in Rammezan.

"As an indulgence from the severities of Lent, the Turks have their *Beyram*, and the Christians their Easter. At this season, those of every nation appear in new clothes, and exhibit all possible gaiety. Places of public resort are then particularly frequented, and the pastimes and groupes, excepting in their dress, exactly resemble an English wake. The Turks are much delighted by a circular swing, made by fixing a wheel on a high post, from which hang many poles, with seats attached to them. I have seen several of these bearded children taking this amusement with great glee, and contrasted with the gravity of their habits, nothing could be more ridiculous.

ridiculous. The Greeks have an universal licence, dance through the streets to very rude music, and are in the zenith of their vivacity; but the festivity of the Armenians, a saturnine race, seems to consist chiefly in being intoxicated, and jumping with the preposterous activity of an elephant. In the Campo de' Morti, near Pera, so called from being the cemetery of the Franks and Armenians, many of these droll scenes may be then contemplated by an investigator of the precise traits of character which discriminate the mass of all nations.

"The Turks have sumptuary laws, and habits peculiar to professions. By the turban differing in size and shape every man is known; and so numerous are these distinctions, that a dragoman, long conversant with Constantinople, told me he knew not half of them. The Emirs, real or pretended descendants from the prophet, are distinguished by the green muslin, the others wear white round a cap of cloth, and the head is universally very closely shaven. In the turbans of the oulema there is a greater profusion of muslin, from ten to twenty yards, which are proportionally larger, as the wigs of professional men were formerly. The military, as the janissaries, bostandjis, and topdjis, wear caps of the most uncouth shape and fashion, such as defy description. The rayahs are known by a head-dress called a kalpac, made of lamb-skin, and inimitably ugly, differing entirely from a turban; and sometimes a samour, or black fur cap, which is principally worn by dragomen and physicians. In other respects they are dressed as the Turks. Yellow slippers, or boots, are indulged only to those under ambassadorial protection, and are an envied distinction. When the present sultan came to the throne, he issued an edict that no unlicensed rayah should appear publicly in yellow slippers. At that time he took great pleasure in walking the streets in disguise; when meeting an ill-starred Jew dressed contrary to law, he ordered his head to be instantly struck off. This was his first act of severity, which created most unfavourable conjectures, not altogether confirmed by his subsequent reign.

"The Turks of better rank, and the regular citizens, wear what is called the long dress, with outer robes of fine cloth, shalloon, or pellices, which are in general use for the greater part of the year, and commonly of the most costly furs. They are seldom seen without a tespi in their hands; it is a string of ninety-nine beads, corresponding with the names of the Deity, which they carry as much for amusement as devotion. Hamid Ali, a late visier, wore one of pearl, so perfect as to be valued at 300*l.* sterling.

"The common people, especially those belonging to any military corps, have a jacket richly ornamented with gold or silver twist, trowers of cloth, which close to the middle of the leg, the other part of which is bare, and red slippers. Their great pride is to stick into their girdle a pair of large horse pistols, a yataghan or long knife, a hanjir or dagger, all profusely inlaid with silver in a grotesque taste, which, with pouches for ammunition and tobacco, are extremely incommodious, and several pounds weight. With these weapons they frequently do mischief, often from childishness, sometimes from intention. Such are seen in every town in the empire, excepting the capital, who glory in their privilege, as no rayah is permitted to carry arms.

"By the laws of Islamism the Turks are forbidden vessels and utensils of gold or silver, and are directed to great simplicity in every habit of life. This injunction does not extend to women, whose pride consists in the number and costliness of their trinkets. The chief luxury of the men is displayed in the number of their attendants, and their horses with superb caparisons, often of embroidered velvet, and plates of silver embossed and gilt. No rich man appears in public, but on horseback, with a train of footmen, in any part of Constantinople, the number of whom is unnecessarily great, and much of his income is expended in their daily maintenance, and new clothes at the feast of Bayram. Their wages are inconsiderable. No domestic performs more than one office; this serves the coffee, and that hands the napkin, but no emergency can command any other service.

"The

"The horses of the Arab, or Turcoman breed, are eminently beautiful, and are taught to prance under the perfect manège of the rider, however infirm. Great expence likewise is lavished on the boats, which are elegant in a high degree, carved, gilded, and lined with rich cushions. They cost from a hundred to a thousand piastres each. The rank of the owner is ascertained by the number of oars, and in dexterity or civility no watermen exceed the Turks.

"Coaches are not in use, excepting that the clumsy, nondescript vehicles, which convey the ladies of great harems, can be so called. In his pipe an opulent man is extremely sumptuous; the head must be of pale amber, the stick of jasmine wood, with the bark preserved, and the bowl of a delicate red clay, manufactured at Burgäs, in Romelia, and highly ornamented. According to the dignity of the smoker is the length of his pipe, often six or seven feet, when it is carried by two of his servants from place to place with much ceremony; and the bowl is supported by wheels, as an aid to supreme indolence. In the summer, for greater coolness, the stem of the pipe is covered with cotton or muslin, and moistened with water. This sovereign recreation is not confined to the men; the ladies, especially those advanced in life, partake of it largely, and, as a delicacy, they mix the tobacco with frankincense, musk, or aloes wood. The sultan alone abstains from etiquette; as kalife, or representative of the prophet, he declines deciding, by his own practice, upon the propriety of any custom, about which the law is not specific and declaratory.

"Notwithstanding their grave exterior, which might prepossess foreigners with an idea of concealing as much stupidity as sense, and apparently so ungenial with mirth or vivacity, the Turks, in superior life, of both sexes, indulge a vein of sarcastic humour, and are not behind more polished nations in the delicacy or severity of their repartees. Most gentlemen of the seraglio, or capital, have been educated in their seminaries of learning, and are conversant with oriental literature. Many of them quote the Persian poets as happily, and refer to the Arabic philosophers with as complete erudition, as we can do to the Greek

or Roman. The '*Leilat u alf leilah*,' or Arabian Nights, first introduced into Europe by Monsieur Petit de la Croix, are familiarly known by them, as well as the fables and allegories of Pilpay and Lokman, from which sources they store their minds as well with sentiments as expression. To excel in colloquial facility and elegance, is the first ambition of every cheliby, or man of breeding.

"I repeat a specimen of Turkish wit, related to me as having been occasioned by a recent circumstance.

"A man of rank, remarkably unpleasing in his countenance and figure, was married, according to custom, without having first seen her unveiled, to a lady, whose pretensions to personal attractions did not exceed his own. On the morning after their marriage she demanded of him to whom of his friends he might shew her face with freedom. 'Shew it,' said he, 'to all the world, but hide it from me.' 'Patience,' rejoined the lady. 'I have none,' returned the bridegroom. 'Ah!' said she, 'I think you must have had a good share, for you have carried that abominable great nose about with you all your life-time.' P. 79.

CI. *The War of the Giants.* By an Admirer of Thomas Sternhold and John Hopkins. To which is added, A Dialogue between John Bull and one of his Friends. With Notes. 4to. sewed, 2s. pp. 25. *Johnson.*

THIS publication is a poetical epitome of the Revolution in France. The Dialogue, which follows, is on the subject of the present war. As a specimen of the Author's verification, we give the following

EXTRACT.

FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE
REVOLUTION TO THE DEATH OF
ROBESPIERRE.

I.

"THERE liv'd a giant in the south,
And lawless power had he,
As good a man, to say the truth,
As giant well could be.

And

2.
And all who liv'd within his land,
Obsequious to his will,
Were, right or wrong, his high command
Attentive to fulfil.

3.
' But tho' this giant he is good,'
Some folks were heard to say,
' And never yet has suck'd our blood,
' Perhaps his children may.

4.
' His ancestors, who suck'd their fill,
' Did sometimes ours devour :
' Lest he should one day have the will,
' Let's keep him from the power.'

5.
These words delight the poorest mob,
And many of the rich,
And so they seize the giant's club,
And give to him a swish.

6.
The giants all around do grieve,
For their poor brother's pains,
When stript of the prerogative,
Of dashing out of brains.

7.
And they combine without delay,
To crush this wicked mob,
Restore their brother's ancient sway,
And give him back his club.

8.
While they march on most gallantly,
In shining armour girt,
A *swinish* drove, fresh from the sty,
O'erthrows them in the dirt.

9.
But now the people puff'd with pride,
For this great victory,
All prudent counsellors deride,
And heav'n and earth dely.

10.
And now a monster fill'd with gall,
The multitude deceives,
He swore to make them sovereigns all
When once they were his slaves.

11.
He having got supreme command
Did the good giant slay;
Pale murder stalk'd throughout the
land,
With famine and dismay.

12.
Equality, whom he disdains,
In rags attends his car;
With Liberty, both dragg'd in chains,
Like prisoners of war.

13.
His cruelty so great became,
That his companions dear
Began to dread that even them
He would in pieces tear.

14.
' The cup of his iniquity,'
Said they, 'is at the brim;
' He meditates to make us die;
' Come, let us butcher him.'

15.
Thus being caught in his own snare,
It suddenly befell,
That he was driven to despair,
Was slain, and went to hell."

P. 3.

CII. *The History of the Campaign of 1796, in Germany and Italy.* 8vo. Boards. 6s. pp. 388. *Cadell and Davies, Robinsons, T. Gardiner, H. Gardner, De Boffe, Dulau.*

EXTRACT FROM THE PREFACE.

"THE materials from which I have composed this work, have been partly collected from the accounts officially published at London, Vienna, and Paris; and partly procured through means of a correspondence which I have constantly kept up with some distinguished military characters on the continent. Some of these have been and still are, actually engaged in this war; and the others have watched its progress with the most attentive and intelligent observation. I have spared no pains to put together and to compare these various materials. This work is, in fact, an abstract and a combination of all these accounts. I have endeavoured to draw from the whole a result, if not absolutely correct, at least, as nearly so, as it was in my power to make it. The knowledge which I myself have personally had of the greater part of the theatre of the war, of some of the armies which are engaged in it, and of several of the
"generals

"generals who commanded them, joined to some degree of experience in the subject which I treat of, cannot have failed to be of considerable use to me."

SUMMARY OF INCIDENTS IN THE CAMPAIGN OF GERMANY.

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Chap. IV. The Austrians assemble a fourth Army in the Frioul and Tyrol, under the Orders of Lieutenant-general Alvinzy and Davidovich---Position and Strength of the French Army---March of Mr. d'Alvinzy---Battle of Fonteniva---Success of Mr. Davidovich on the Upper Adige---Battle of Arcole, and Retreat of Mr. d'Alvinzy---New Successes of Mr. Davidovich---He is compelled to retire to Alla---Causes of the Misfortunes of the Austrians---Faults committed by Generals Davidovich and Alvinzy---Able Conduct of Buonaparte.

Chap. V. Position of Peri retaken and again lost by Mr. Davidovich---Sorties of the Garrison of Mantua---Inaction and Position of the respective Armies---Mission of General Clarke---Exhausted State of Lombardy---New Burdens imposed by the French---Discontent excited in consequence---Cispadan Convention---Preparations for War made by the Pope---New Sorties of Marshal Wurmser---The French take Possession of the Venetian Citadel of Bergamo.

Chap. VI. The Austrians form a fifth Army---Distress of Mantua---Sortie of Marshal Wurmser, and Escape of the English Colonel Graham---March and Success of General Provera---Battle of St. Michael before Verona---March and Success of Mr. d'Alvinzy---Complete Defeat of the Austrians at Rivoli and Corona---Buonaparte returns with Reinforcements to the Blockade of Mantua---

tua—Mr. de Provera arrives before that Place—His Rear-guard is taken prisoner—His Failure before the Suburb of St. George—He is taken with his whole Corps—Observations on the Causes of these Events—Loss of the Austrians and the French.

Chap. VII. Retreat of the Austrians in the Tyrol and Friuli—Battles of Carpedenolo and Avio—Defensive Position taken by the Austrians—Surrender of Mantua—March of the French to the Papal Territories—Proclamation of Buonaparte—Battle of Senio—Conquest of Romagna, of the Dutchy of Urbino, and of the March of Ancona—Taking of Loretto—Letters between the Pope and Buonaparte—Treaty of Peace between his Holiness and the French.

Each of the above campaigns concludes with a retrospective chapter, and is accompanied with copious explanatory notes. As any particular narrative detached from the regular history, would contain little more information than our readers may have heretofore met with in the public papers, we shall select our extracts from those chapters, and give a brief sample of the author's annotations.

EXTRACTS.

TRAITS OF THE ARCHDUKE CHARLES.

“THIS Prince found himself, at the opening of the campaign, at the head of a formidable army, though one less numerous than that of his enemies. He might then flatter himself that he should make amends for this inequality of means by a superiority of talents and activity. He had then, no doubt, formed some project for the advancement of his brother's interest, and the promotion of his own glory. At the moment when he was on the point of putting them into execution, 30,000 of his best troops were taken from him and sent into Italy. The Archduke made no complaint of the great reduction which his army by this means experienced, and still less did he think of endeavouring to prevent

the measure by his credit and his natural influence with the Emperor. Finding himself incapable of undertaking any offensive enterprise, and reduced to the necessity even of a defensive system, extremely difficult to maintain, this young Prince shewed neither disgust nor despondency. He exerted himself to compensate the loss of those troops which had been taken from him, by making the best use of those which remained with him. He went to seek for victory on the banks of the Lahn and the Sieg; and when an invasion, the success of which the French had hoped for, only by effecting it at a distance from that Prince, opened to them Germany, and allowed them to display in that country their numerous battalions, the Archduke ceased not for an instant to oppose to them a firm and methodical resistance. He always could discern when it was proper to engage or avoid an action, and distinguish those posts of which it was expedient to dispute every inch with obstinacy, from those whose importance would not have repaid the value of his soldiers' blood. He effected his retreat, losing as little ground, and gaining as much time as possible.

“As soon as his approach to the hereditary dominions had sufficiently increased his force, and in the same proportion diminished that of the French, he then began to entertain the confident hope of delivering Germany, he then executed with resolution plans formed with wisdom. He displayed against Jourdan the courage and enterprising spirit of his character, which had been long fettered by a defensive system. He defeated that General, pursued him without respite, outstripped him by his celerity, circumvented him by his manœuvres, and compelled him to fly beyond the Rhine.

“Having accomplished the defeat of one of the Republican armies, he hastened to direct against the other his fortune and his talents. He fixed the former, and gave new splendour to the latter. He baffled by superior ability the general opposed to him, rendered useless the courage of his soldiers, and relieved Germany from their presence. In two months the Archduke passed from the frontiers of Bohemia to the walls of Dusseldorf; from that town to Basse, and

from Basle to Offembourg, always fighting, and always victorious. Not satisfied with being so by halves, he resolved that the end of the campaign should afford a complete reparation for the disasters of its commencement, and allowed no respite to his enemies, till he had wrested from them the only remains of their first triumphs. Scarce had he accomplished this, when instead of indulging a well-merited repose, he listened only to the interests of his country; and not hesitating to change the command of a victorious army for that of another which knew nothing of war but defeats, he flew to meet new dangers in Italy.

"The Archduke, no doubt, as well as every other Prince, who at his time of life has had the command of large armies, has of course listened to the counsels of experience. It is well known that he has profited by those of Lieut. General Bellegarde*, and of the Colonel of the Staff Schmidt. To the talents of these two officers, and more particularly of the former, we most readily pay due homage. They are no doubt worthy of that confidence, which the Emperor and the Archduke have reposed in them. They deserve praise for having made for good an use of that confidence, and are entitled to the grateful acknowledgements of Germany. They have probably contributed much to the Archduke's success, and by their experience have supplied his deficiency in that respect. But the qualities which that Prince may most justly claim as personally his own, are his great courage equalled only by his modesty; his coolness, and quickness of perception in the heat of battle; that energy which makes him forget the weakness of his constitution, and to support the greatest fatigues; and finally, that

impartial justice with which he rewards with one hand, and punishes with the other. He has found the means to give to his Generals, and to the officers of his army, an activity before unknown to them, and to which may be attributed the latter successes of the Austrian army. He has reanimated discipline, not by increasing its severity, but by inspiring every one with the love of their duty, the desire of praise, and the fear of reprehension†. He has found the means of compelling the Generals of his army to shew more zeal and more obedience in executing Mr. de Bellegarde's plans, than the Emperor was able to obtain from them in 1794 in favour of the celebrated General Mack. He knew how to raise his authority above the abuses, the pretensions, and the intrigues, which besiege the head-quarters of an army no less than a court, and to force every particular interest to act in unison with the interest of the whole. These are the qualities and the facts which characterise the Archduke Charles, and of which history will not be unmindful. The conduct of this Prince, at once prudent and splendid, has, beyond contradiction, had a greater influence than any other circumstance on the issue of this campaign." P. 178.

BIOGRAPHY OF GENERAL BUONAPARTE.

"Pascal Buonaparte, a godson of General Paoli, was born at Ajaccio in Corsica in the same year (1769) that that island became subject to France. His father, who died young, had the rank of major in the service of that power. At the age of ten years Buonaparte was placed at the royal

* "This general, a Savoyard by birth, and I believe the youngest lieutenant-general in the Austrian army, has never ceased to distinguish himself during the whole course of this war. He has constantly enjoyed the confidence of the Emperor, and will one day, probably, be at the head of his army.

† "A single trait will enable the reader to form a judgment of the manner in which the Archduke commands and is obeyed. At the affair of the 24th of October, that Prince gave orders to the Major of the light horse of Modena to attack a redoubt, situated among some vines. That officer charged the French who defended it, but the ground being extremely disadvantageous for cavalry, he was repulsed, and obliged to fall back. The Archduke came up in the interim, and seeing what passed, said to the Major, 'Sir, you have misunderstood me; I gave you orders to take the redoubt.' The officer felt the full weight of these words, and returned to the charge with all the force given by despair. He was killed, but the redoubt was taken."

school

school at Brienne, from whence he was removed to the military school at Paris. While there, he discovered application and an inclination for the sciences. In 1785, being then no more than fifteen, he was appointed lieutenant en second of the regiment de la Fere of artillery, which he joined at Valence. His person is middle sized, and his complexion is dark and swarthy; his countenance bespeaks nothing remarkable, except his black eyes, which are lively, and habitually fixed on the ground. He brought with him from Corsica, and preserved both in the royal houses where he was brought up, and the regiment into which he entered, republican and elevated ideas, a spirit of independence, a great deal of pride, an extravagant opinion of his own nation, and a great contempt for the rest of the world. This character, as little adapted to military discipline as to society, pleased neither his commanders nor his companions: the latter did not fail to bestow on him those little corrections which, when given by equals, generally prove useful lessons; they had, however, no good effect on the haughty and savage disposition of this young man. Dissembling, silent, vain, and misanthropic, he read much, seldom went abroad, and almost always alone; he studied history and politics, disdainful the details of his profession, which he hardly attended to. Though naturally silent, when the subject under discussion was to his taste, whenever he deemed the auditory worthy of him, and more especially when Corsica was the topic of discourse, then he became animated, and spoke with great energy and warmth, though not with elegance. On these occasions he discovered a good memory, a great degree of penetration and wit, a knowledge very uncommon for his age, and, above all, an extreme tenacity of opinion. Such was Buonaparte before the revolution: till that period he had shewn neither the inclinations, the virtues, the vices, or the manners of his age. His opinions, the violence of his character, and his ambition, would naturally induce him to take part in this revolution; he was supposed to have had a considerable share in the disturbances which agitated Corsica in 1789. The year following he rejoined his regiment, which was at Auxonne, taking with him a bro-

ther of the age of twelve. One of his companions inquiring why he took so young a man as his brother with him, he replied, *I wish him to enjoy a great spectacle, that of a nation which will speedily be either regenerated or destroyed.*

Buonaparte attached himself more and more to the republican party, and obtained a rapid advancement. He was for a short time employed in the war of La Vendée, and also at the siege of Toulon. Being at Paris on the 13th of Vendemiaire, he shewed himself on that occasion one of the warmest partisans of the Convention, and very actively seconded Barras. This last, being made director, offered Buonaparte the command of the army in Italy, on condition that he should marry the widow of the Vicomte de Beauharnois, who had been guillotined. The young Italian accepted the terms, and departed for the Italian army, which he found in the greatest want of arms, clothes, and ammunition. He found the means to procure at Genoa a part of what was wanting; and the victories which he obtained from the beginning of the campaign, very soon placed his army above all want.

"This biographical note was given me by an officer who served several years in the same regiment as Buonaparte, and who was perfectly capable of appreciating him." P. 381.

FARTHER TRAITS OF CHARACTER IN BUONAPARTE.

"NONE of the generals of the republic have performed services so important and so difficult. He is the only one amongst them who has not owed all his success to the superiority of his forces, or to political causes. Active, enterprising, able, and, above all, fortunate, he has committed few military faults, has not suffered his adversaries to commit any with impunity, and has not in person experienced one defeat. The war of Italy, which, till 1796, had been, if I may use the expression, only an episode of the general war, he made its principal and leading object; and there, where the Emperor seemed to have the least to apprehend, he made him experience the most sensible losses, and caused the most serious alarms.

"If Buonaparte has been so great as a general, he has been far from shewing

shewing himself so as a conqueror or as a man. The cruel manner in which he treated the towns of Milan, Pavia, Lugo, and Arquata; the burning of Binafco and several other villages; the massacre of a great number of their inhabitants; the outrages and pillages which he sanctioned by impunity as well as by his own example, have tarnished the splendour of his victories, and have left him no other claims to the admiration of posterity. The despotism which he exercised over the countries conquered by his arms, the excessive contributions which he imposed on the inhabitants, and the extreme rigour with which he enforced the measures ordered by the French government, have fortunately weakened the great effect of opinion, which his victories might have produced in Italy. Notwithstanding the formation of the Cispadan and Transpadan republics, and although they furnished many thousands of auxiliaries to the army of Buonaparte, one cannot doubt the aversion which the majority of the inhabitants of this country has for the French, and for their political principles. The violent insurrections which broke out whenever the latter had experienced any check, afford an unequivocal proof of the sentiments of hatred and vengeance with which they had inspired them as well as of all the evils which they had occasioned. If Buonaparte has by his political conduct placed himself below the height to which his military triumphs had raised him, neither has he kept up to it by his personal qualities. The bombast, the boasting, and the marvellous, which mark all his letters to the Directory, the constant exaggeration of the losses of the enemy, the ridiculously diminished estimate of his own, the perpetual representation of the destruction of the Austrian armies when they had only been beaten, the capture of Mantua so often announced as very near, many months before it took place, the circumstance of 4000 men laying down their arms at Lonado at his command, have given to his narrative the appearance of a military romance; and still leave just doubts, not of the reality of his victories, but of the extent of their consequences.

"In fact, if one takes the trouble to cast up the number of Austrians whom Buonaparte has successively de-

clared to be killed, wounded, and made prisoners, from the opening of the campaign to the capture of Mantua inclusively, we shall find that the killed or wounded amounted to near 50,000, and the prisoners to more than 100,000 men. In order to enable the reader to judge of the degree of credit which should be given to this enumeration, I will present an account of the number of Austrian troops sent into Italy, from the month of March 1796, to the month of January 1797, which I have every reason to believe to be a pretty correct statement.

The army of M. de Beaulieu at the opening of the campaign	30,000
Troops which came from the Upper Rhine with M. de Wurmsler	30,000
Reinforcements sent to M. d'Alvinzy during the months of September, October, and November	25,000
Troops detached from the corps of M. de Frolich and the armed Tyrolese	11,000
Fresh reinforcements sent to M. d'Alvinzy in December and January	9,000
Total	105,000

"From this statement, rather exaggerated than under-rated, we find that, according to the accounts sent by General Buonaparte, he must have taken, killed, or wounded, 45,000 men more than the Austrians employed in Italy during this campaign; not to mention that at least 10,000 died in the hospitals, and that after the capture of M. de Provera, and the defeat of M. d'Alvinzy at Rivoli, there still remained to the latter about 30,000 men, either in the Tyrol or on the Brenta.

"Perhaps it may be acceptable to compare the statement which I have just given with that of the forces sent also by the French into Italy, and with that of the loss which they sustained.

The army of Buonaparte (or of the lower Alps) before the opening of the campaign	30,000
Troops drawn from the two armies which had made war in Spain, and which	were

were sent into Italy, in March, April, and May	35,000
Army of Kellerman, (or of the upper Alps), which, after the peace with the king of Sardinia, was successively incorporated with that of Buonaparte	25,000
Reinforcements, which arrived from the interior till January 15, 1797	18,000
Troops raised in Italy	12,000
Total	120,000

"Buonaparte found himself at the end of January at the head of about 60,000 men. He had therefore lost at that period an equal number in killed, prisoners, rendered unfit for service, or dead in the hospitals; that is to say, only 15,000 less than the Austrians. If one is surprised that the difference between the loss of the one army almost always victorious, and that of the vanquished army, was not greater, a reason for it will be found in the indifference with which Buonaparte always lavished the blood of his soldiers; an indifference to which he owed almost all his success, in the sacrifices of men which he made at Lodi, at Fonteniva, and Arcole, and, more than all, in the diseases occasioned by the climate, the blockade of Mantua, and the intemperance of the French soldiery." P. 355.

CHARACTERISTIC PARALLEL BETWEEN THE FRENCH AND AUSTRIAN ARMIES.

"THESE are not the only causes which have given the French such a great superiority over the Austrians in this campaign. There are others which arose from the nature of the country in which the war was carried on, and from the difference between the soldiers respectively employed. The theatre of war has been very disadvantageous to the Austrians. The mountains of Piedmont and Tyrol are almost all extremely difficult of access. The vallies which separate them are covered with mulberry trees and vines, planted in hedge rows, or in arbours forming narrow covered ways, which must be forced one after the other by the foldier. The roads are defiles lined with walls, and are nevertheless the only places where the

cavalry can act. The ground in Lombardy is not more favourable for war. It is not mountainous, but it is equally divided by vine and mulberry hedges, and the culture of rice requires a vast number of ditches full of water, which are no less embarrassing. A general must not hope to direct the movements of his troops on the ground: he can only manœuvre on maps and according to the whole of his position taken together. In the Italian Tyrol a battalion can never march or attack in front. As soon as it advances to the enemy it must be scattered about as tirailleurs; then each man must act for himself, and consider himself alone as a small army. He must advance with rapidity when he is supported; retire in the same manner when he is not; he must fire a-propos, then put himself under cover; he must call his companions when he has found a good pass. What disadvantage does not the Austrian soldier labour under in such a country! He is obliged to fight with a musket weighing eighteen pounds, to carry sixty cartridges, a very heavy knapsack, and a cloak around his breast which almost stifles him. In this condition he is to contend with the French soldier, whose musket weighs no more than a fowling piece, who has nothing but a wretched coat upon his back, which undoubtedly does not embarrass him, and whose natural agility as well as his species of courage renders very fit for this kind of war.

"All new methods have succeeded in war from the Macedonian phalanx to the tactics of Frederick. The French owe a great part of their successes to the new mode of fighting which they had adopted. They precipitate themselves like a swarm of wasps on all the points which they desire to force. Fifty drums beat the charge without ceasing: at this noise, which animates the assailants, and intimidates those who are to wait their attack, the bravest advance shouting and mutually encouraging each other. Young generals put themselves at their head, and share their dangers. The timidity follows at some distance, and fills up the ground. Artillery has but little assisted the successes of the French in Italy; they almost always charged with the bayonet. The Austrian army is brave, very brave; well managed, it would be the first in Europe. But nothing

nothing is done to excite and uphold the bravery and good-will of the soldier. He is left to all the horrors of his profession; the idea of killing or being killed is constantly presented to his mind naked and unqualified. It is never disguised by the enthusiasm of honour, by the sound of military music, and the rolling of the drum. At the moment of action they send into the rear the music, and the colours, those precious ensigns, which have both in ancient and modern times been so often the pledge of victory, and of the devotion of the soldiers. It is thus that an army, whose elements are almost perfect, has been so often beaten by one very inferior with respect to material composition. Positions and entrenchments have besides been constantly relied on, although it ought to have been observed that they were always carried. In this war inanimate nature has been of no use; living nature has done every thing." P. 386.

CHIL. *A Letter to the British Soldiers.*

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"IN the history of your country a moment arrived, at which the wise, the brave, and the good of all parties cordially united. To repel the invader was a point in which every Englishman was agreed.

"It was the grand centre of union; no beat of the drum, nor exhortation of the commander, was necessary to stimulate true Britons to the duty of defending their native land upon such an occasion. Every honest man volunteered his service; a common duty gave the alarm; a kind of natural affection animated courage; and every lover of his country waited *instinctively* for the hour that should summon him to action. It was, perhaps, the *only* cause in the support of which men of the most opposite passions and principles could meet. Accordingly it became, as before observed, a common cause; the generous public, though hardly pressed by the exigencies of a ruinous war, gave it their best support: our fleets and armies were equipped: and each man relied on the courage and good faith of the other.

"But mischief was secretly at work; and in a quarter little to be suspected. A foul and unnatural, though, God be praised, not a general, piece of treachery was discovered, where, from local circumstances, we had placed the most strength. A link, in the great national chain that holds us together, was broken by some unruly spirits, even after they had declared their satisfaction with measures adopted in their favour. A disorderly part of the British seamen quarrelled even with the accomplishment of their own wishes; and while the main body of those valuable bulwarks set sail, with willing hearts, to pursue their duty on its proper element, we were assailed, as you know, my brave fellows, in our very ports, by the men whom we had bred, nourished, and rewarded; the circumstance was sudden, but we provided for it with manly alacrity. Indeed there cannot be a doubt, but in such a dilemma, England has not an arm that would not have been raised in her defence. Every noble would have left his mansion, every honest labourer his cottage, every virtuous man his occupation; not more to repel an insolent invader, than to chastise an ungrateful insurgent; but this universal patriotism will, I trust, never be necessary. The majority of the navy were found—and the army deserved our confidence. Your zeal, brave defenders, has been equal to our demands upon it. Your country smiles through her tears. The dark assassins who have tampered with your integrity, have only excited your manly indignation; and you have felt it not more as an insult on your country than on yourselves. Like pure gold tried in the fire, your virtue has come forth without alloy:—you have proved to the surrounding world there is no base metal, no dross, in the heart of a British soldier." P. 4.

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—how glorious your satisfaction, having sufficiently *put in*, what you conceived your claims, to leave those who should ultimately redress them, to meditate on the recompense you require; and, in the *mean time*, *PROVE*, that you can remember honour in the midst of what you thought to be wrongs!

"Turn then, I conjure you, the whole vigour of your hands and hearts from the assassination, to the salvation of your country. That salvation depends greatly on yourselves. It is in your power, from your possession of the element, which has for centuries been our defence on the one hand, to stain the land which holds your wives, your children, and your lovers, with unnatural gore, for who can tell where civil massacre shall stop!—or, on the other, to establish the characters of protectors.

"Remember, as you now conduct yourselves, your names will be conveyed to future ages, as a disgrace, or as an honour, to their forefathers. If you persist in your present measures, your boasted *TRUE BLUE* will be stained for ever! Shame! Shame! After all our naval honours, shall it be said, as a reproach, 'Hearts of Oak *'ARE* our Ships, Hearts of Oak *'WERE* our Men!' Avoid it, or dread the consequences. Your mistresses will desert you! Where is the honest-hearted girl who will trust a sailor, *FALSE-HEARTED TO OLD ENGLAND?* Your wives will blush for you! Your children will be ashamed to follow a profession which their fathers have disgraced! You will more than *bastardize* them.

"But it is not too late to restore *your characters*. I have shewn you the way. Pursue it. Return to your sworn duty. Leave the proof of wrong, if *ANY REALLY REMAINS*, in the hands of those who love you: but consider those as your worst enemies who would dare to seduce you to seize the laws, which were formed to protect Englishmen. Beware how you forfeit their protection. Be *GOOD MEN* and *TRUE SAILORS*: not *RUSSIANS*! not *ASSASSINS*! And *ATTEND TO THIS*—should your conduct help to throw your country into confusion, there is not a Frenchman who would not despise you as traitors!

"I implore you, therefore, by all that is dear to your hearts, and honourable to your feelings, to *resume yourselves*!—Turn every instrument of death and of desolation from the bosoms of your countrymen;—display your ensigns of loving-kindness to the faithful *SOLDIERS* who have set you an example of honourable conduct; point your cannon to the proper mark;—but before you quit the port, let the flag of *true* honour and *true* courage prevail over that of ungenerous rebellion. Unfurl your sails.—invite the officers, whom you have dismantled of *their* rights, to accept their stations; and let it be a *voluntary* action of a community, so brave as your former selves, to return to its obedience. The Almighty himself could not conduct the affairs of the world to any wise or good end, had the atoms that form the strength and harmony of his universe the power to prove lawless and undisciplined.

"Your immediate return to duty will multiply your requisitions a thousand fold: it would make them a common cause. I would answer with the blood which now feeds the heart that has always loved and honoured you, that your adoption of this council would make every other heart in the island rise like my own, determined to see you were rewarded, even to the fullness of every manly wish, if you have not been so already.

"In a word, the moment before you is the only one left you to *REDEEM* your characters as *BRITISH TARS*, or consign you to *ETERNAL* infamy." P. 9.

CV. Poems. By T. F. DIBDIN.
8vo. pp. 117. 3s. 6d. *Booker, Murray*, London; *Bliss*, Oxford.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PREFATORY LETTER.

"IN reading these pages, you
"I will easily perceive that the
"Poems have been, at various
"times, and progressively com-
"posed: *The Pastorals*, and *Laura*
"to *Cecilia*, I wrote when I had
"just attained my sixteenth year.
L 11 "Twick-

nothing is done to excite and uphold the bravery and good-will of the soldier. He is left to all the horrors of his profession; the idea of killing or being killed is constantly presented to his mind naked and unqualified. It is never disguised by the enthusiasm of honour, by the sound of military music, and the rolling of the drum. At the moment of action they send into the rear the music, and the colours, those precious ensigns, which have both in ancient and modern times been so often the pledge of victory, and of the devotion of the soldiers. It is thus that an army, whose elements are almost perfect, has been so often beaten by one very inferior with respect to material composition. Positions and entrenchments have besides been constantly relied on, although it ought to have been observed that they were always carried. In this war inanimate nature has been of no use; living nature has done every thing." P. 386.

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—how glorious your satisfaction, having sufficiently *put in*, what you conceived your claims, to leave those who should ultimately redress them, to meditate on the recompense you require; and, in the *mean time*, *PROVE*, that you can remember honour in the midst of what you thought to be wrongs!

“Turn then, I conjure you, the whole vigour of your hands and hearts from the assassination, to the salvation of your country. That salvation depends greatly on yourselves. It is in your power, from your possession of the element, which has for centuries been our defence on the one hand, to stain the land which holds your wives, your children, and your lovers, with unnatural gore, for who can tell where civil massacre shall stop!—or, on the other, to establish the characters of protectors.

“Remember, as you now conduct yourselves, your names will be conveyed to future ages, as a disgrace, or as an honour, to their forefathers. If you persist in your present measures, your boasted *TRUE BLUE* will be stained for ever! Shame! Shame! After all our naval honours, shall it be said, as a reproach, ‘Hearts of Oak ARE our Ships, Hearts of Oak WERE our Men!’ Avoid it, or dread the consequences. Your mistresses will desert you! Where is the honest-hearted girl who will trust a sailor, FALSE-HEARTED TO OLD ENGLAND? Your wives will blush for you! Your children will be ashamed to follow a profession which their fathers have disgraced! You will more than *bastardize* them.

“But it is not too late to restore your characters. I have shewn you the way. Pursue it. Return to your sworn duty. Leave the proof of wrong, if ANY REALLY REMAINS, in the hands of those who love you: but consider those as your worst enemies who would dare to seduce you to seize the laws, which were formed to protect Englishmen. Beware how you forfeit their protection. Be *GOOD MEN* and *TRUE SAILORS*: not ruffians! not assassins! And *ATTEND TO THIS*—should your conduct help to throw your country into confusion, there is not a Frenchman who would not despise you as traitors!

VOL. I.—No. VI.

“I implore you, therefore, by all that is dear to your hearts, and honourable to your feelings, to *resume yourselves*!—Turn every instrument of death and of desolation from the bosoms of your countrymen;—display your ensigns of loving-kindness to the faithful *SOLDIERS* who have set you an example of honourable conduct; point your cannon to the proper mark;—but before you quit the port, let the flag of *true* honour and *true* courage prevail over that of ungenerous rebellion. Unfurl your sails.—invite the officers, whom you have dismantled of their rights, to accept their stations; and let it be a *voluntary* action of a community, so brave as your former selves, to return to its obedience. The Almighty himself could not conduct the affairs of the world to any wife or good end, had the atoms that form the strength and harmony of his universe the power to prove lawless and undisciplined.

“Your immediate return to duty will multiply your requisitions a thousand fold: it would make them a common cause. I would answer with the blood which now feeds the heart that has always loved and honoured you, that your adoption of this council would make every other heart in the island rise like my own, determined to see you were rewarded, even to the fullness of every manly wish, if you have not been so already.

“In a word, the moment before you is the only one left you to *REDEEM* your characters as *BRITISH TARS*, or consign you to *ETERNAL* infamy.” P. 9.

CV. Poems. By T. F. DIBDIN.
8vo. pp. 117. 3s. 6d. *Booker, Murray, London; Bliss, Oxford.*

EXTRACTS FROM THE PREFATORY LETTER.

“IN reading these pages, you will easily perceive that the Poems have been, at various times, and progressively composed: *The Pastorals*, and *Laura to Cecilia*, I wrote when I had just attained my sixteenth year.
L 11 “*Twick-*

"Twickenham Meadows, The Epistles, The Pleasures of intellectual Refinement, and, indeed, all the rest, were finished within three years after them. As you well know the leisure which a college life affords, you may be sure my poetic moods became more frequent, and my opportunities of application more various, than amidst the perpetual bustle and perplexities of a school. I mention all this, from motives which I am sure you will construe in the most obvious and liberal manner: and I make this communication to the world, with the idea that my youth will plead something, by way of softening acrimony into forbearance, and severity into candour: should I fail of obtaining any little share of praise at present, my time of life, perhaps, will not cut off all hopes of amendment.

"What I have principally aimed at was a smoothness of metre, and a simplicity of incident: unambitious of aspiring to 'the sublime,' and undesirous of descending to the trivial, I have endeavoured to walk in the plain practical path of the Muses; to select subjects which rather demand a common conception, and which, nevertheless, afford, I hope, a satisfactory share of entertainment: Surely, all monuments of human genius need not be the same! there are orders—there are degrees—some may be lasting, though not so durable as adamant: some may be lofty, though not so towering as the pyramid;—peaceful and serene lie the heads of those secured and immortalized by such stupendous memorials! the laurels which thicken and blossom about them, need not cast others into a barren shade; and though there may be difference in luxuriance of verdure, I trust there may be a similarity in purity of growth."

CONTENTS.

Pastorals—Laura to Cecilia—Twickenham Meadows—Ode to Vengeance—The Pleasures of intellectual Refinement—Moonlight Ode—Honorio's Mid-day Retreat—To a Lily of the Valley—The Rose, [Anacreontic Imitation]—Epistles: To the Rev. G. L. Perry; to W. F. Gardner, Esq.; to Mrs. Melusina Compton—To Sympathy—To Almanza, a Poem—Fifth of November.

EXTRACT

FROM "THE PLEASURES OF INTELLECTUAL REFINEMENT."

"WHAT joys Refinement to our minds may bring,
 Nature's fair objects and her charms I sing.

"Oh, Melusina! fav'rite of my song,
 To whose just sense such worthy themes belong,

Deign t'accept my lay; say, whence the cause,
 What is Refinement, whence it claims its laws;

Whence that fine polish in the human breast,
 That makes true manly reason stand confessed;

That elevation breathing thro' the mind.
 Expanding senses, and a soul refin'd;

That source that lifts th' intellectual pow'rs,
 To rove delighted thro' meads, lawns, and bow'rs:

That source that pours such extacy of soul,
 Completes the man, and perfect makes the whole:

That dawning virtue which our breast inspires
 To feel, and own at times, celestial fires:

Say, whence the cause?—for these are chiefly bought
 By wisdom's rules, which distant ages sought.

"First then, before the image can be made,
 The mould itself must be completely laid;

No

No flaw, no crevice, must in sight
 appear,
 Or no great beauty will th' impression
 bear:
 Just so, before Refinement forms the
 mind,
 Our **DISPOSITION** must not be con-
 fin'd;
 No ruffle, rancour, vice, ought e'er
 infect
 The glowing mind, or taint the gen'-
 rous breast:
 Whate'er Refinement to our aid may
 bring,
 Know, 'tis from early virtues blef-
 sings spring.
 " From disposition, **GENIUS** comes
 in view,
 And pours luxurious gifts for ever
 new;
 Now buoys, now elevates, aloft it
 soars
 From earth to heav'n, from heav'n to
 earth it low'rs;
 Scuds o'er extensive plains, and tends
 afar
 To climes remote, and brings each
 object near:
 Oh, Genius! thee, the fav'rite of the
 train,
 I court—Say, when to mortals wilt
 thou deign
 To tell thy copious source? with thee,
 the mind
 Dares pen each thought, and glows
 with joy refin'd;
 Depictures scenes, and bounding at
 each view
 Thro' aery worlds, it seeks for worlds
 anew!
 Haste now, and bring me to the bat-
 tle's rage,
 Where man with man, and steed with
 steed engage;
 Bring me to Cressy's plains, so fam'd
 afar!
 And place me 'midst the thunder of
 the war—
 Ah no—let's fly to peace, her gentle
 reign
 That pours eternal blessings on each
 plain;
 Where harmony and love range hand
 in hand,
 And choicest culture crowns each fer-
 tile land:
 O'er hills, in groves, thro' meads,
 'midst bow'rs, we'll go,
 And taste each blessing that is fought
 below.

Oh, Genius! chief support, adorn my
 theme,
 And aid the song that tells Refine-
 ment's fame.
 " Thus then, when Genius pours
 her endless joys,
 And ev'ry sense and ev'ry pow'r em-
 ploys,
 Let not the disposition thwart her end,
 But **INDUSTRY** and Care together
 blend:
 Whate'er advantage genius may be-
 stow,
 'Tis Industry that makes each pow'r
 to grow:
 Whate'er kind Nature to our parts
 may give,
 'Tis Industry that makes those parts
 to live;
 Genius must then lie hid, tho' e'er so
 great;
 The mind that holds this cannot be
 complete.
 " As, when a gem with native lus-
 tre lies,
 And buried in the mine, for ever dies,
 What worth attends it? but if found,
 perchance,
 The artist's hands the sparkling gem
 enhance,
 So let our genius ever be display'd,
 When application lends its firmer aid.
 " Oh, **INDUSTRY**! thou goddess,
 ever fair,
 Celestial odours fan thy happier air!
 Thy power for ever lasts—a while Sloth
 behind
 Lags prowling on, to her own welfare
 blind—
 While gloomy cares infect her opiate
 feat,
 And tedious loathsome joys in one
 black cloud retreat!
 But thou, blithe nymph, with all thy
 buxom train,
 Cheer'st each sad soul, and gladden'st
 ev'ry plain:
 See peace, content, for ever laugh
 around,
 And spring eternal deck the blushing
 ground!
 While blue-ey'd nymphs with rosy
 feet advance,
 And ravisht swains lead up the jo-
 cund dance!
 Such crowns their labour—thus they
 pass their hours
 In lawns, hills, meads, dales, plains,
 and groves and bow'rs!

Fair Industry for ever let me praise,
Her let me chant—the crown my votive
lays—

Bid ev'ry thought with fervency to
glow,

And smooth each line, in softer strains
to flow;

Ripen each labour, ease the anxious
mind,

And crown each work by wisdom's
hand design'd.

Thee I implore—Oh aid my adventu-
rous song!

Haste in thy car, fair nymph, and bring
thy train along.

“ Thus then, when Industry shall
stand confess'd,

With EDUCATION let each mind be
blest'd:

Soften the ruder passions, and con-
troul

The unruly breast, and steer th' unskil-
ful soul.

“ Of all the blessings that adorn our
kind,

And give to man the great, the exalt-
ed mind,

Bid him above the brute creation rise,
Breat' his head, and tow'r amidst the
skies,

Fair Education stands the first in
fame;

What gifts, what homage, should at-
tend that name!

“ Now when the various passions
grow refin'd,

And blending virtues deck the liberal
mind,

NATURE's the field—fair Nature courts
the sight—

Adorn'd with ev'ry charm that breathes
delight:

She pours along the earth in loose at-
tire,

And with her rosy hand she strikes th'
accordant lyre:

With this she sings ‘ how Chaos, dark
and rude,

‘ Sprang into life, with various forms
endur'd:

‘ How darkness held her frightful,
lifeless reign,

‘ And how herself droop'd at its
pow'rful fane;

‘ When at th' Almighty's nod the fet-
ters brake,

‘ Form'd was each void, the loose
foundations shake:

‘ Nature and order took their various
stand,

‘ Alternate water, and alternate land.’

These the great works of heav'n's om-
niscient Lord,

Nature resounds, and sweeps her echo-
ing chord;

Her golden locks in melting ringlets
flow,

And in her face, love, truth, and
beauty glow:

Her snowy breast, and blushing cheek,
disclose

The virgin snow-drop, and enamour'd
rose;

Her azure robes with various gems in-
laid,

The pansied mead and flow'ry bed dis-
play'd:

The radiant zone that bound her
yielding waist,

Shew'd the pale ivy round the oak em-
brace'd:

The polish'd sandals that adorn her
feet,

Told how the various leaves and blos-
soms meet.

In hills, woods, groves, meads, lawns,
and ev'ry dale,

Deep bow'rs, shell'd grotts, green
glades, and chequer'd vale,

She holds her seat—eternal source of
joy!

Thou, NATURE, thou each aid, each
art employ!

Infuse each gift, assist the trust so great,
‘ From nature's mode refinement shines
complete.’

“ Now, MELUSINA, in the country
now,

At last we're come—from yonder
mountain's brow

Let's view the prospect—what a glow-
ing sight

Meets the quick eye, and kindles fresh
delight!

How blending Nature ornaments each
place,

And gay confusion adds a pleasing
grace!

What glowing tints from yonder
mount exhale,

What warmer lustre animates the vale!

'Tis morning all—celestial odours
rise—

And fragrant dews waft incense to the
skies!

Hark! how the choirs of earliest birds
resound!

How matin sweets breathe harmony
around!

Say, MELUSINA, shall we onward
rove,

Or enter the recluses of the grove?

Where

Where sparkling dew-drops glitter in
array,
And pendant minerals emulate the
day!

Where the stream winding glides along
the green,
And verdant willows intercept be-
tween:

Here is all beauty—Nature stands con-
fess'd,
In unaffected grace, and nicest order
dress'd.

“ But now mid-day pours down its
cogent heat,
And lowing herds to peaceful shades
retreat.

Out-stretch'd upon the grafs the sheep-
herd sleeps,
While from alarm the dog his master
keeps:

The winding rivers pant amidst their
tide,
And shrubs their head beneath the
chestnut hide:

To shun the sultry heat let us pre-
pare,
And by a stream to some cool bank
repair:

Hark! how the bulfinch pours his
mellow strain,
And—what a stillness breathes along
the plain!

On Contemplation's wing let's soar
along,
And seek REFINEMENT to adorn the
song.

“ Oh, say, ye great, ye rich, ah,
tell me why!
Amidst your soft voluptuous joys ye
lie?

Why are your passions ruffled at each
breeze?

Why robb'd so soon of rosy health and
ease?

In affluence' downy couch repose your
head,
And spring, transported, on fair plea-
sure's bed?

Pant for fresh scenes, and seek delights
anew,

And grasp each object bounding to
your view?

—All, all, arises from an anxious
mind,

To narrow views, and narrower hopes
confus'd:

Inconstant Fortune plays a slippery
game,

More pleas'd to humble than exalt
your fame:

Say, where is all that pomp that
charm'd before?

Your fortune blasted, and ye charm
no more—

Say, where's the splendour that once
shone so fair?

Your riches, honour?—vanish'd in the
air—

What then remains—perchance you
have a soul—

A mind perchance—but neither of
them whole—

Part of your soul, your mind, is fled
away

With former glories, and desert to-
day:

With what remains, it aggravates each
thought,

Or turns to something new, by fancy
caught:

Thus, thus ye wear away—while
nought remains

To wipe off pleasure's everlasting
stains.” P. 49.

CVI. *An Ode to the Livery of Lon-
don*, on their Petition to his Ma-
jesty for kicking out his worthy
Ministers. Also, An Ode to Sir
Joseph Banks on the Report of
his Elevation to the important
Dignity of a Privy Counsellor. To
which is added, A Jeremiad to
George Rose, Esq. By PETER
PINDAR; Esq. 4to. 2s. 6d. pp.
44. Walker.

THE Ode to the Livery is in two
Parts. The subjects of satire
are marked with the usual playful
eccentricity of Peter, who concludes
the second part with the following
epifodical tale, which we subjoin as
the first of our

EXTRACTS.

JOHN AND JOAN.

A TALE.

“ HAIL, wedded love! the Bard
thy beauty hails!

Though mix'd, at times, with cock and
hen-like *sparrings*:

But calms are very pleasant after
gales,

And dove-like Peace much sweeter
after *warrings*.

Pyc

I've written—I forget the page, indeed,
But folks may find it, if they choofe to read—

• That MARRIAGE is too *sweet* without
some four—

• *Variety* oft recommends a *flow'r*.

• Wedlock should be like *punch*, some
sweet, some acid;

• Then life is nicely *turbulent* and *placid*.

• A picture that is all in *light*—

• Lord, what a thing! a very fright!

• No, let some darknefs be display'd;

• And learn to *balance* well with *shade*.

JOHN married JOAN—they frown'd,
they smil'd;

Now parted, and now made a child:
Now tepid show'rs of LOVE, now chilling
snows;

Much like the seasons of the year;
Or like a brook, now thick, now
clear;

Now scarce a rill, and now a torrent
flows.

One day they had a desperate quar-
rel

About a little small-beer barrel,
Without John's knowledge silyly tapp'd
by Joan;

For Joan, t'*oblige* her *old friend*
Hodge,

Thought asking leave of John was
fudge;

And so she wisely left the leave alone.

It happ'd that John and Joan had not
two beds

To rest their angry, frowning brace of
heads;

Ergo there was but *one*

To rest their gentle jaws upon.

• I'll have a *board* between us,' cried
the *man*—

• With all *my* spirit, John,' replied
the *wife*.

A *board* was plac'd, according to their
plan:

Thus ended this barrier at once the
strife.

On the first night the husband lay
Calm as a clock, nor once wink'd
over—

Calm as a clock, too, let me say,
Joan never squinted on her lover.

Two, three, four nights, the sulky
PAIR,

Like two still mice, devoid of care,

In philosophic silence sought repose;
On the fifth morn, it chanc'd to
please

John's nose to sneeze—

• God blefs you, dear!' quoth Joan at
John's loud nose.

At this John gave a sudden start,
And, popping o'er the hedge, his
head—

• Joan, did you say it from your
heart?

• Yes, John, I *did*, indeed, indeed!'

• You *did*?—' Yes, John, upon my
word—

• Zounds, Joan, then take away the
board!'

Thus it will be with you and PITT
agen;

Love will beam forth, that ev'ry love
surpasse;

The GROCERS be *themselves*, sweet-
temper'd men,

And soufe him in 'a hogthead of mo-
lasses.

Thus will CONTENTION take away
the *bone*,

And you and PITT kifs friends, like
John and Joan." P. 22.

EXTRACT FROM THE ODE ON SIR JOSEPH BANKS.

• HOW could Sir Joseph have the
face

To take so dignified a place?

But probably the knight will say,
the elf,

• Why should not I, as well as some of
those

• Who this same wondrous board com-
pose?

• There are not wiser fellows than
myself.'

To give the Devil his due,
That's true.—

While PITT harangues on France and
Spain,

SIR JOSEPH's on a beetle's brain,

A fly, a toad, a tadpole's tail:

While PITT is on the Emperor's
loan,

For Britain's jaws so hard a bone,

SIR JOSEPH's on a weed and snail!

While PITT is thinking of supplies,
And turns, poor man! his hopelefs
eyes

On

On what may lift us from the bog;
The Knight his head for flea-traps
rakes,

Or louse-traps, or deep-studying
makes

A pair of breeches for a frog*.

While MAJESTY and his wife Nobles
Shall weep o'er England's groans and
troubles,

Ordering great guns to make the
Frenchmen caper;

Of reptiles will the Knight be dream-
ing,

And instruments for insects scheming,
To stretch their little limbs on paper.

Gods! if amidst some grand debate,
All for the good of our great state,

A moth should flutter, would the
man sit quiet?

Forgetting state affairs, the Knight
Would seize his hat with wild delight,

And, chacing, make the most infer-
nal riot:

O'erturning benches, statesmen, ev'ry
thing,

To make a pris'ner of the mealy wing."

P. 33.

CVII. *Mythology compared with History*; or, the Fables of the Ancients elucidated from historical Records. For the Use of young Persons. To which is now first added, an Enquiry into the Religion of the first Inhabitants of Great Britain. Together with some Account of the ancient Druids. By M. L'ABBE DE TRESSAN. Translated from the French by H. NORTH. 8vo. pp. 516. *Cadell and Davies.*

ANALYTICAL OUTLINE.

PRELIMINARY Reflections upon the Origin of Idolatry—Traditions of the Chaldeans—Of the Egyptians—Origin of Idolatry.—
"It appears that it is in the family
"of Cham we must seek for the
"first appearance of idolatry."

* * "See the works of Bonnet and Spalanzani, a pair of frog-tailors, who employed a great deal of time and ingenuity in cutting out taffety breeches for the males of the little croaking nation, during their amours, in order to establish some beautiful and delicate facts relative to impregnation."

which

Progress of Idolatry—Different Species of Fables—Conjectures on their Origin—Division of Time into "the unknown, the fabulous, and "the historical."—The Olympic Games—Effects produced in Greece, and in the West, by the Arrival of the Eastern Colonies—of Hesiod and Homer—Different Orders of Deities—Particular History of the Gods, celestial, terrestrial, and infernal—Goddeses—Heroes—Demi-gods, &c. &c.—Branching into the most copiously extensive Researches, accompanied throughout with historical Enquiries and Comparisons, involving an Explanation of the Division of the World—Probable and positive Foundations from which the Metamorphoses, particular Fables, personal Representations, and fictitious Attributes of the Gods, have taken their Rise—their different Names—Modes of Worship, &c.—Historical and fabulous Accounts of the Calydonean Hunt, Theban, and Trojan Wars—Of the Antiquity of Temples—Of the Oracles, Sybils, and Sacred Games.

The Work concludes with Enquiries, and answerable Information, relative to the Religion of the first Inhabitants of Great Britain, Druidical Ceremonies, &c. &c.

EXTRACTS

FROM AN ENQUIRY INTO THE RELIGION OF THE FIRST INHABITANTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

"THE most famous of all the Celtic nations were those who inhabited the countries of Gaul, and it is to the historians of the nations with whom they were engaged in frequent wars, that they are indebted for their celebrity. Julius Cæsar and Tacitus say, that Great Britain was the first country peopled by the Celtic Gauls. The situation of the respective places renders this opinion probable, and the conformity of language and customs

which exiſted between the Britons and the Gauls, leaves no doubt concerning this origin. It may be ſuppoſed, that the Gauliſh colony firſt ſettled in that part of the iſland which was oppoſite to their own country, from whence extending themſelves by degrees, they afterwards peopled the whole iſland. Whatever be the origin of the inhabitants of Great Britain, they were ſufficiently numerous, and eſpecially ſufficiently courageous, to reſiſt the Romans, when maſters of the whole known world beſides. Their government was at that time a mixture of monarchy and ariſtocracy. The chiefs ſuperintended the execution of the laws, but the legiſlative power was lodged in the hands of the druids. Theſe prieſts, ſo celebrated for their own divinations, and that of their wives, for their pretended intercourſe with heaven, and for their manner of living, which was ſolitary and aſtute, were regarded by the people as the infallible organs of the Divinity. It was by the command of theſe ſovereign pontiffs that the people united under one chief, whoſe office, like that of the Roman Dictator, laſted no longer than was neceſſary to repel danger, or terminate a war.

“The druids preſerved this extenſive authority a long time among the Celts, particularly in Great Britain, but after the ſecond century their credit declined faſt. Wars became frequent, and the nobility, carried away by their impetuous courage, were no longer ſollicitous to enter into this order. The number of prieſts diminiſhed, and precepts of religion were quickly corrupted, or nearly forgotten, in the tumults of a camp. Victory, by favouring thoſe chiefs, who were called Vergobrets (a title equal to that of king) rendered them more independent of the druids.

“Tremnor, great grandfather of the celebrated Fingal, having been elected vergobret by the victorious tribes which he had led to battle, the druids ſent a deputation to him, deſiring him to lay down his authority. A refusal on the part of Tremnor brought on a civil war, in which great numbers of the druids periſhed.

“Thoſe who eſcaped the ſlaughter fled, and concealed themſelves in the depth of the foreſts and in caverns, where they uſed to retire to purſue their meditations, and the vergobrets,

or kings, then took the whole authority into their own hands. However, the kings and heads of tribes, to give ſtability to their power, to ſhow their reſpect for religion, and to have ſome to celebrate their exploits, recalled the bards from their ſolitary retreat. The office of the inferior claſs of druids was to ſing the praiſes of gods and heroes. Conquerors, emulous of immortalizing their names, ſpared theſe diſpenſers of glory, invited them to their camp, and gratitude animating the poetry of the bards, they deſcribed their protectors as heroes poſſeſſed of every virtue. Theſe diſciples of the druids were admitted to the ſcience and myſteries of their preceptors. Their talents and knowledge gave them a ſuperiority over the vulgar. They employed their poetical abilities in deſcribing every virtue and every heroic ſentiment. Kings eagerly endeavoured to imitate the heroes of their favourite poems; chieftains of tribes ſtrove to follow their example; and this noble emulation being communicated throughout the whole nation, formed that general character of the inhabitants of Great Britain, who, to the noble courage which dignifies a free nation, have ever united the moſt engaging virtues of civilized ſociety.

“The glory of a great people rouses the genius of the man poſſeſſed by nature of ſenſibility and a lively imagination; he burns with a deſire of immortalizing his country. Common language appears unequal to the actions he means to celebrate; metre and harmony he knows will more eaſily impreſs his ſubject upon the memory. This undoubtedly gave riſe to poetry in every nation; and this art conſtituted part of the religion of the druids. The cuſtom, common to every nation, of repeating hiſtorical poems on ſolemn occaſions, and of teaching them to their children, was ſufficient to preſerve them for a long time without the aſſiſtance of writing. The Germans have tranſmitted theſe poetical traditions for eight hundred years; it is not aſtoniſhing then, that the inhabitants of Great Britain, ever ſo much attached to the memory of their anceſtors, ſhould have handed down from generation to generation the poems of their bards. It was this cuſtom, preſerved among the moſt diſtant inhabitants of the

the mountains, which enabled Mr. Macpherson to collect the poetry of the celebrated Oſſian.

"The bards, after having long been the principal instructors and hiſtorians of their country, deſcended from theſe high functions to become the flatterers of thoſe who proteſted them, or the ſlanderers of thoſe whom they regarded as their enemies.

"Little paſſions have always the pernicious property of misleading, and even extinguishing genius.

"The bards, in forgetting the noble inſpirations of their predeceſſors, retained no other power than that of amuſing or flattering the vain. They ſoon loſt all their importance with the great, and the multitude alone deigned to receive them favourably.

"No longer poſſeſſed of the talent which renders virtue engaging, they invented fables of enchanted caſtles, of dwarfs, giants, &c. The ſober truths of hiſtory gave place to the marvellous fictions of romance. The abuſe of this talent brought the bards into contempt; the people themſelves grew weary of them, and they diſappeared. The warlike hero, however, was not forgetful of his valour, he would not renounce the flattering advantage of hearing the celebration of his exploits. Courage, and the noble deſire of ſuccouring the oppreſſed, and redreſſing their wrongs, produced that ſpirit of chivalry which gave birth to prodigies of heroiſm. Illuſtrious actions awakened the genius of a claſs of men who came to replace the bards, under the name of Troubadours. This appears to be the period from which we muſt date the commencement of thoſe books of chivalry, ſo extraordinary, and yet ſo full of charms, that even now they excite our admiration. In reading them it is neceſſary to recollect, that to pleaſe they muſt poſſeſs probability, for it is only by imitating nature that art can pleaſe. What idea then ought we to entertain of thoſe knights they were intended to deſcribe? In the romance of the Round Table, of St. Greal, of Amadis, &c. reaſon will ever teach us to reſcind what appears to be merely marvellous, but the noble and the brave will never call in queſtion the prodigies atchieved by valour. It is remarkable that England is generally made the theatre of chivalry by the

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Troubadours, and ancient writers of that deſcription. We muſt likewiſe take notice that all hiſtorians, after deſcribing the druids as prieſts much ſuperior to thoſe of all other nations, agree in giving the druids of England a ſuperiority over all others. They extol thoſe of the college of Chartres, thoſe of the foreſt of Marſeilles, thoſe in the environs of Thoulouſe, but they all add, that when any in theſe colleges were found to poſſeſs great talents, they were ſent to ſiſh their inſtruction among the druids of Britain. The reſult of theſe obſervations is, that from the moſt diſtant periods, the inhabitants of Great Britain have ever excited the admiration of ſurrounding nations, by their wiſdom, learning and courage.

"RELIGIOUS OPINIONS OF THE FIRST INHABITANTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

"IT appears certain that the original Britons erected no temple to the Divinity. Nay, we find in the poems of Oſſian, that ſublime bard expreſſing his contempt for the temples and worſhip of Odin, god of the Scandinavians, whom he calls Loda. Oſſian repreſents theſe people as invoking their god round a ſtatue, which he calls the ſtone of power. He reprobates this worſhip, and conſiders it as impious. The druids, bards, and the people whom they inſtructed, regarded all nature as the temple of the Divinity. That they had notions of a Supreme Being cannot be doubted, ſince they believed in the immortality of the ſoul, and in the rewards and puniſhments of a future life. Their opinion was, that the clouds were the habitation of ſouls after their ſeparation from the body. The brave and virtuous were received with joy into the aerial palaces of their fathers, whiſt the wicked, the cowardly, and the cruel, were excluded the abode of heroes, and condemned to wander, the ſport of every wind. There were different manſions in the palaces of the clouds; the principal of which were aſſigned to merit and courage; and this idea was a great incitement to the emulation of their warriors. The ſoul always preſerved the ſame paſſions which it poſſeſſed during life; theſe aerial palaces offered no other enjoyment than what they had preferred

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when living. They ſuppoſed that winds and ſtorms were under the direction of departed ſpirits, but their power never extended over man. A hero could not be admitted into the palace of his fathers, unleſs the bards had ſung his funeral hymn. This hymn appears to have been the only eſſential ceremony of their funerals. The body was extended on a bed of clay, at the bottom of a grave ſix or eight feet deep. At the head of a warrior they placed his ſword and twelve arrows; the corſe was covered with a ſecond body of clay, and upon this they laid the horns of a ſtag, or ſome other wild beaſt. Sometimes they killed his favourite dog, to lay on this ſecond body of clay; the whole was then covered with fine mould, and four ſtones marked the extent of the tomb.

"None but a bard could open the gates of the aerial palaces, which he did by chanting the funeral hymn. Neglect of this ceremony left the ſoul in the exhalations of the lake Lego, or ſome other, and to theſe unhappy ſouls they attributed the diſorders ariſing from the vapour of lakes or marſhes, which are ſo frequent and ſometimes even mortal. We may ſee with what care the druids encouraged opinions which rendered their miniſtry ſo conſoling and ſo neceſſary. Death was not ſuppoſed to have the power of diſſolving the ties of blood. The ſhades of the dead took part in the happy or unfortunate events of their friends. No nation had ſo implicit a belief in apparitions. The mountaineers, in particular, ſeeming to take pleaſure in their gloomy ideas, frequently paſſed whole nights upon a heath; the whiſtling of the wind, or the noiſe of torrents, made them imagine they heard the voice of the dead, and if ſurpriſed by ſleep in the midſt of theſe reveries, they regarded their dreams as certain prognosſtics of futurity. Good and bad ſpirits did not appear in the ſame manner, the good ſhewed themſelves to their friends during the day in retired pleaſant vallies, the bad were never ſeen but at night in the midſt of winds and tempeſts. Neither did death deſtroy the charms of the fair. The ſhades of theſe preſerved their original form and beauty. No terror accompanied them; when they tra- verſed the air, all their motions

were graceful, and the gentle noiſe of their approach had ſomething in it pleaſing and encouraging. At the moment of executing any great enterpriſe, they imagined that the ſouls of their fathers deſcended from the clouds to foretel their good or ill ſucceſs: and when they did not appear, gave them notice at leaſt by ſome omen. Every man thought he had his tutelar ſhade, who always attended him. When death approached, this guardian ſpirit ſhewed itſelf to him in the poſition in which he was to die, and ſent forth plaintive cries of ſorrow. On the death of a great perſonage, they were perſuaded that the ſouls of departed bards ſung round his phantom during three whole nights. It was a received opinion among them, that the moment a warrior ceaſed to exiſt, the arms in his houſe were covered with blood; that his ſpectre went to viſit the place of his birth, and that it appeared to his dogs, which ſet up diſmal yells at the ſight of it.

"It was to theſe ſpirits they attributed the major part of natural effects. If echo ſtruck the ear, it was the ſpirit of the mountain they heard. The hollow ſound of the tempeſt, was the roaring of the ſpirit of the hill. Did the harp of a bard receive a vibration from the wind, it was the ſhades, who by this gentle touch announced the death of ſome diſtinguiſhed character. No king nor chief reſigned his breath, but this prophetic ſound was rendered by the harps of the bards belonging to his family. We ſee how conſoling it muſt have appeared to people all nature with the ſhades of their friends and anceſtors, by whom they ſuppoſed themſelves conſtantly ſurrounded. Notwithſtanding all the melancholy which muſt accompany ſuch an idea, we are ſenſible how intereſting and pleaſing it muſt have been.

"It was ſufficient to engage and fill the imagination; and it is undoubtedly to this cauſe we muſt attribute the ſmall number of divinities which were honoured among the ancient Britons; it appears even certain that they only acquired a knowledge of Elus, Dis, Pluto, Samoths, Teutates, and other deities, by means of their intercourſe with foreign nations. The Picts and Saxons introduced among them their Andate, goddess

goddess of victory. The Romans likewise made them acquainted with some of their divinities.

"We are assured by Tacitus and Dion Cassius, that the Gauls first brought into England the horrid custom of sacrificing human victims. By extending our researches farther, we might discover likewise vestiges of the Phœnician worship; for every thing leads us to conclude, that in the earliest ages of the world these first of navigators known brought their merchandize into Britain, which they exchanged for tin. But we shall enter no farther into particulars concerning those religious ceremonies which they derived from foreign nations, since every history, tradition, and custom, proves, in the most convincing manner, that the religion of the Druids alone was universally adopted." P. 487.

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As the Communications, amounting in number to seventy-one, necessarily include a greater variety of subjects than we have room to embrace, we shall present some of the most particular as characteristic

EXTRACTS.

"9. I DO not see why Englishmen could not establish, or rather recommend or propose the establishing in many of the European cities, institutions similar to those which reflect such credit on this country—(and by that means benefit themselves (if they are so inclined) by being appointed secretaries (or managing officers)—viz. the Asylum, or House of Refuge, for the reception of Friendless and Deserted Orphan Girls, who are daily sheltered and protected from vice and want, supplied with food and raiment, and prevented being exposed to the miseries of want, to the solicitations of the vicious, and to all the dreadful consequences of early seduction—the Philanthropic Society—the Magdalen—the Lying-In Hospital—the Foundling—and establishments similar to some of our general dispensaries, and to our county infirmaries. I am certain the late Empress of Russia would

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would generously have attended to proposals of this kind. She engaged some English gentlemen (at very handsome salaries) to promote and superintend agricultural societies in her empire. Why could not more of these be established on the Continent?

"16. Establish in London an office solely and purposely for the letting of lodgings. Each one wishing to take lodgings, to pay one shilling for searching the books. Each person who wishes to enter their lodgings in the books to pay likewise one shilling. The smallness of the fee would insure success. Establish the like office in Bristol, Liverpool, Dublin, and Edinburgh.

"17. Establish an office solely and purposely for deciding causes and disputes by arbitration. To be composed of capital merchants and others, of sense and unfulfilled integrity. This idea struck the great and enlarged minds of Lord Mansfield and Sir William Blackstone. Forcibly too did it strike that elegant scholar, that generous and unfulfilled man, that eloquent pleader, the late Foster Bower. A lord of several villages in Castille, (in order to counteract the chicanery and expences which oppress the middling classes) has erected a court, composed of the oldest and most intelligent inhabitants, out of which the contending parties chuse umpires to settle the differences without any other advocates.

"38. Publish a *Lady's Weekly Newspaper*. We have *Lady's Magazines*; and why not a Newspaper, adapted to the female mind, to female pursuits?

"44. A very interesting tract might be written *On the Poverty and Sufferings of Men of Genius*. Many selections might be made from the history of various countries. Among the natives of this isle, *Ortway and Goldsmith* instantly strike one—Nahum Tate (who altered *Lear*) died in the Mint, where he was forced to seek shelter, in extreme poverty—the best part of the days of Collins (those days in which 'imagination is on the wing') were depressed and chilled by melancholy poverty. Mr. Boswell (about 1731 and 1732) relates two striking instances of the poverty of Johnson. The only consolation of Phœdrus's ship-wrecked man of genius was, the possession of his *talents*

and fancy. See a book called *De infortunatis Literarum*; it is worth perusal; it might be translated, with Notes, Additions, or Illustrations.

"63. Were ten or twelve gentlemen of ease and property (friends to each other) to meet once a week, they might form a club (known only to themselves, and without any reference or proclamation to the public) by which they might dispense blessings unknown. They might each perambulate different parts of this metropolis, privately to find out objects of most deplorable distress, such as in general escape common observation. At each weekly meeting, each member might communicate the miserable objects he had beheld, and proportion the relief or charity to be given them. What urged Mr. Burke so eloquently to paint the character of Mr. Howard, but from this latter gentleman's having 'fathomed the very depth of misery?'

"The following paragraph (just copied from a newspaper of April 1797) will shew how easy and how very cheap it is to dispense comfort and happiness and blessings to the poor:—*'Six poor debtors were last week discharged from Knottingley Gaol, Pontefract, by the sum of 15l. 15s. given for that purpose, by B. Cooke, Esq.'* Possibly these poor men had families starving, when deprived of the husband's labour. Who this Mr. Cooke is, I know not, but I am sure this record of his name is more creditable than such inhuman, such brutal, and contemptible records as the following (and which one is so frequently pestered with in the papers)—

'1797, April 11, Tuesday morning the trotting match against time, for a bet of 100 guineas, between Charles Herbert and R. Wilson, Esquires, was decided in favour of the former. The bet was, that Mr. Herbert's horse Othello would not trot 17 miles in an hour, on the Highgate road, 10 set out from St. Giles's church, and he won it exactly by one minute and twenty seconds.'

"Pere Bourdaloue, the best preacher France ever produced, consecrated the latter part of his life to the service of the hospitals, the poor, and the prisoners, and by his pathetic discourses and engaging manners, procured for them very bountiful alms. If the discourses of our enriched and wealthy bishops, are not so pathetic as those

those of this good father, and if their manners are not quite so engaging, yet, whoever visits the cottages of the poor in their dioceses, in the inclement months of winter, and views the extreme misery and forlorn uncheerful-

ness of their situation, must lament that what God has so bountifully given them flows in too confined circles ever to reach the simple dwellings of the poor."

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